FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 10, 1856. [NO. 2023.]

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1855.

SIR: I have received from Mr. Crampton, her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to this government, a despatch addressed to him by the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to my despatch to you of the 13th of October.

This document has been carefully considered by the President, and I am directed to present to you his views thereon, for the purpose of having them laid before her Majesty's government.

It is perceived with deep regret that there exists a very wide difference of opinion between this government and that of Great Britain in regard to the principles of law involved in the pending discussion, and a still wider difference, if possible, as to the material facts of the case.

It is due alike to the serious importance of the questions under consideration, and to the sincere respect entertained for the elevated character and position of Lord Clarendon, that opinions and views so much in conflict with his should be not merely announced, but sustained.

To do this I shall be obliged to occupy much space, and notice several delicate topics; but, in performing this unavoidable duty, I shall refrain, as far as practicable, from any allusion to subjects which may lead to irritation; and I hope to remove the impression from Lord Clarendon's mind that my previous despatches have manifested a "tone of hostility," and have been framed in a spirit incompatible with the duty, which I feel as sensibly as he can, of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries.

I am quite certain that Lord Clarendon is not aware of the serious importance which the United States attach to the question under discussion; otherwise he would not have so harshly characterized the conduct of the United States officers on whom the duty to suppress recruiting for the British service was devolved; nor would he have so freely arraigned the motives of this government for requiring some satisfaction for what it regards as a grave national wrong.

The variant views of the British government in relation to recruiting for its armies within the United States render the precise position it intends to maintain somewhat uncertain.

To present the different aspects in which the two governments view the case, and to show the reasons for dissenting from some of the statements and the main conclusions contained in Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 16th of November, a recurrence to the prominent points appears to be indispensable.

The claim put forth in that despatch, of the right of a foreign belligerent power to resort to the territories of a neutral State to recruit its armies, and for that purpose to employ such means as he justifies, raises one of the gravest international questions which can come under consideration. If that right be conceded, then any foreign power can justifiably resort to measures for recruiting its armies within the jurisdiction of this country almost coextensive with those which can be employed by this government.

Before adverting to the conduct of the officers and agents of her Majesty's government in recruiting within the territories of the United States, it will be necessary, not only to define our own rights but to ascertain the precise limits of British pretensions.

After the debatable ground shall be clearly ascertained, the range of discussion will, it is hoped, be reduced to narrower limits, and the probability of an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties increased.

When the Parliament of Great Britain authorized foreign enlistments, there was no apprehension here that the United States would be resorted to for that purpose. This government had what was regarded as the assurance of her Majesty's government that enlistments in this country would not be attempted by British authority unless notice was given and its consent obtained.

While the bill for foreign enlistments was under consideration in Parliament, her Majesty's ministers were warned against resorting to a measure which would be dangerous to peaceful relations with other powers.

When the Duke of Newcastle, her Majesty's Secretary of War, and a member of the cabinet, introduced that bill into the House of Lords, he was asked to state from what country the foreign legion was to be obtained, and he replied that the question could not be answered until communications were had with foreign governments. No such communication has ever been made to this government; but, on the contrary, much was done here, after the plan of recruitment was in full operation, to allay the suspicion that the British government was in any wise connected with it.

After her Majesty's ministers came to the determination to raise recruits within the United States, it is much to be regretted that their purpose, together with the instructions to their agents, was not made known to this government. There is some vague language used in the last despatch of Lord Clarendon, which seems to imply that this had been done; but it is not positively asserted, nor could it be. The first intimation which reached this government that recruiting within the United States had the sanction of British authority was derived from the proceedings which had taken place in executing the plan of enlistment. The first step taken by the British government, or any of its officers, in communicating with that of the United States on the subject, was one which implied an assurance that the British government not only had no connexion with, but actually discountenanced, the scheme of recruiting for the British army, although it subsequently appeared that the proceedings were supervised by British officers, and conducted by their agents. This assurance was derived from a letter dated the 22d of March, addressed by Mr. Crampton to the British consul at New York, and about that time read to me. I shall have occasion hereafter to bring that letter under particular consideration.

Without any notification from the British government of such an intention, it would have been extremely illiberal to indulge a suspicion that her Majesty's ministers or officers had been so unmindful of what was due to courtesy as to authorize, or even countenance, the unfriendly procedure of sending agents into the United States to raise recruits for the British army. The offenders against the laws of the United States were, therefore, treated as individuals unconnected with the British government, and unsustained by its authority or means; but the judicial proceedings against them soon disclosed facts which established a complicity of her Majesty's officers in the British provinces in this scheme of recruiting within the United States.

The next step in the progress of events was the delivery in May, at the Department of State, of a copy of a despatch from Lord Clarendon to Mr. Crampton, dated the 12th of April last, relating to that subject. This paper demands special attention. It conveyed the first distinct intimation that her Majesty's ministers had given instructions for enlistments in the United States, together with the fact that to the British minister, Mr. Crampton, had been assigned some duty in that service. Lord Clarendon says to Mr. Crampton in that despatch, "I entirely approve of your proceedings, as reported in your despatch No. 57, of the 12th ult., with respect to the proposed enlistment in the Queen's service of foreigners and British subjects in the United States." Thus it was brought to light that the British cabinet had proposed enlistments in the United States, and had employed her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary accredited to this government to aid in the undertaking. When this despatch was received at this department Mr. Crampton was in the British provinces. It had direct reference to the enlistment for the Queen's service of foreigners and British subjects in the United States. The object to be accomplished was against law; and it is difficult to conceive what one step Mr. Crampton could have taken in furtherance of it without putting at defiance an act of Congress which prohibits, in explicit terms and under heavy penalties, such a proceeding.

Being satisfied that the government of Great Britain reciprocated our friendly sentiments, and that it would not deliberately and designedly authorize proceedings within the jurisdiction of the United States in contravention of their laws, this government was disposed to believe that there had been some strange misapprehension on the subject by her Majesty's cabinet, and that the inadvertent misstep would be retraced as soon as it was perceived, with such explanations to this government as the circumstances of the case seemed to require.

The closing part of the despatch alluded to was interpreted as indicating a consciousness that the British ministers, in authorizing enlistments in the United States, had acted at first in utter ignorance of the laws of this country; for Lord Clarendon says, "the law of the United States with respect to enlistments, however conducted, is not only very just but very stringent, according to the report which is enclosed in your [Mr. Crampton's] despatch, and her Majesty's government would on no account run any risk of infringing this law of the United States." But, as that risk would be inevitably run if the design should be pursued, it was expected that the original scheme of recruiting within the United States would be promptly and wholly abandoned.

After the lapse of some time, this government discovered that it had looked with a mistaken confidence to a result so much desired. Throughout the months of April, May, and June, the business of recruitment proceeded upon a wider field, and with increased vigor; it was extended to regions which it had not hitherto reached, the efforts of our magistrates and tribunals scarcely checked, but could not arrest it; and proofs were daily brought out which show that the recruiting business derived vitality and energy from the countenance and means afforded by her Majesty's officers resident in the United States and in the adjoining British provinces.

To arrest the evil, an appeal to the British government, unpleasant as such a step was, became necessary, and in the early part of June you were directed by the President to present the case to the notice of the Earl of Clarendon. In your note to Lord Clarendon of the 6th of July the case is clearly and ably laid before his lordship, and he is assured that this government had reason to believe, and did believe, that British officers were engaged in carrying out a scheme of recruiting for the British army within the United States, in contravention of their laws and sovereign rights; and you were instructed to ascertain from the British government how far these officers had acted with or without its approbation, and what measures, if any, had been taken to restrain their unjustifiable conduct. Lord Clarendon was assured that the President would be gratified to learn that her Majesty's government had not authorized the proceedings complained of; that it had condemned the conduct of its officials engaged therein; had visited them with its marked displeasure, and taken measures to arrest the proceedings complained of.

The reply to this note deserves particular notice on several accounts, but especially for the difference between it and the despatch of the 16th of November, now under consideration.

In the note of the 16th of July Lord Clarendon seems to admit that the restraining effect of the law of the United States in regard to recruiting is such as this government asserts it to be; but, by his exposition of that law in his despatch of the 16th November, it is bereft of the very stringent character he had before ascribed to it, and it is now so construed by him as to afford justification for such acts as in his former note he conceded to be illegal.

In the note to you of July the British government only claimed the right to make generally known to British subjects and foreigners in the United States, who wished to enter her Majesty's service and take part in the war, its desire to accept these volunteers, and to receive such as should present themselves at an appointed place in one of the British provinces.

That Lord Clarendon intended, in his note of the 16th July, to exclude all pretension to a right to publish handbills offering inducements, and to send agents into the United States for recruiting purposes, is shown by the following passage: "It can scarcely be matter of surprise that, when it became known that her Majesty's government was prepared to accept these voluntary offers, many persons, in various quarters, should give themselves out as agents employed by the British government, in the hope of earning reward by promoting, though on their own responsibility, an object which they were aware was favorably looked upon by the British government. Her Majesty's government do not deny that the acts and advertisements of these self-constituted and unauthorized agents were, in many instances, undoubtedly, violations of the laws of the United States; but such persons had no authority whatever for their proceedings from any British agents, by all of whom they were promptly and unequivocally disavowed."

These positions taken by the Earl of Clarendon brought the matter to a definite point. This government took issue upon his allegation that the persons engaged in recruiting in the United States were self-constituted, unauthorized agents, whose acts had been disavowed; and it maintained, on the contrary, that the persons performing them were authorized agents, and had embarked in that service in consequence of inducements, stronger than the mere hope of uncertain reward, held out to them by British officers; that they were promised commissions in the British army, and some of them were actually received and treated as fellow officers, and as such were paid for their services, received instructions from her Majesty's servants for the guidance of their conduct while within the United States, and were furnished in the same way with abundant funds for carrying on their recruiting operations in this country. The persons engaged in the United States in recruiting were, in fact, the agents and instruments of eminent British functionaries resident here and in neighboring British provinces. The numerous judicial investigations and trials have brought out a mass of testimony too strong to be resisted, implicating these functionaries and sustaining the foregoing allegations.

When this state of the case was presented to Lord Clarendon, with the designation by name of some of the highe. British officers, and with the assurance by the President that the information he possessed did not allow him to doubt their participation in the offence against the laws and sovereign rights of the United States, his lordship did not then call for the evidence, as he has since done, but disposed of it by the general declaration "that even the extraordinary measures which have been adopted in various parts of the Union to obtain evidence against her Majesty's servants, or their agents, by practices sometimes resorted to under despotic institutions, but which are disdained by all free and enlightened governments, will fail to establish any well-founded charge against her Majesty's servants."

It is presumed that his lordship's misapprehension as to the character of the evidence, and the means by which it was obtained, has been since corrected; because in his last note he not only calls for the names of the British officers implicated, (though some of them had been before given,) and the specific charges against them, but for a particular statement of the evidence by which these charges are sustained, professing to have very imperfect information in regard to the matters complained of, although a full four months had passed since his attention was first called to them by this government.

The exposition he has given to the statute of the United States against recruiting, and the restrictions he has placed upon our sovereign rights, show that his views on that subject have been greatly modified since his first despatch was written.

As that law is now construed by him, scarcely any evidence, however obtained, or whatever be its character, will be sufficient to implicate any one in the offence of recruiting within the United States.

If the views of Lord Clarendon as to that law and the sovereign rights of the United States can be maintained, the territories of this country are open, almost without restriction, to the recruiting operations of all nations, and for that purpose any foreign power may sustain a vigorous competition with this government upon its own soil.

This government does not contest Lord Clarendon's two propositions in respect to the sovereign rights of the United States—first, that, in the absence of municipal law, Great Britain may enlist, hire, or engage, as soldiers, within the British territory, persons who have left the United States for that purpose. This proposition is, however, to be understood as not applying to persons who have been enticed away from the country by tempting offers of reward, such as commissions in the British army, high wages, liberal bounties, pensions, and portions of the royal domain, urged on them while within the United States by the officers and agents of her Majesty's government; and secondly, no foreign power has a right "to enlist and organize and train men as British soldiers within the United States." The right to do this Lord Clarendon does not claim for his government: and whether the British officers have done so or not is, as he appears to understand the case, the only question at issue, so far as international rights are involved, between the two countries.

In his view of the question as to the rights of territory irrespective of municipal law, Lord Clarendon is understood to maintain that her Majesty's government may authorize agents to do anything within the United States, short of enlisting, and organizing, and training men as soldiers for the British army, with perfect respect to the sovereign rights of this country.

This proposition is exactly the reverse of that maintained by this government, which holds that no foreign power whatever has the right to do either of the specified acts without its consent. No foreign power can, by its agents or officers, lawfully enter the territory of another to enlist soldiers for its service, or organize or train them therein, or even entice persons away in order to be enlisted, without express permission.

This, as a rule of international law, was considered so well settled that it was not deemed necessary to invoke the authority of publicists to support it. I am not aware that any modern writer on international law has questioned its soundness. As this important principle is controverted by Lord Clarendon, and as its maintenance is fatal to his defence of British recruiting here, I propose to establish it by a reference to a few elementary writers of eminence upon the law of nations.

"Since a right of raising soldiers is a right of majesty which cannot be violated by a foreign nation, it is not permitted to raise soldiers on the territory of another without the consent of its sovereign."—*Wolfius.*

Vattel says, that "the man who undertakes to enlist soldiers in a foreign country without the sovereign's permission, and, in general, whoever entices away the subjects of another State, violates one of the most sacred rights of the prince and the nation." He designates the crime by harsher names than I choose to use, which, as he says, "is punished with the utmost severity in every well-regulated State." Vattel further observes, that "it is not presumed that their sovereign has ordered them [foreign recruiters] to commit a crime; and supposing, even, that they had received such an order, they ought not to have obeyed it; their sovereign having no right to command what is contrary to the law of nature."

Hautefeuille, a modern French author of much repute, regards permission, and acquiescence implies permission, by a neutral power to one belligerent, though extended to both, to raise recruits in its territories, unless it was allowed in peace, to be an act of bad faith, which compromits its neutrality.

There can be no well-founded distinction in the rule of international law, between raising soldiers for a belligerent's army and sailors for its navy within a neutral country. Hautefeuille says, "the neutral sovereign is under obligation to prohibit and prevent all levying of sailors upon its territory for the service of the belligerents." Again he says, "the neutral must prohibit, in an absolute manner, the levying of sailors upon its territory to complete a ship's company, reduced by combat, or any other cause."

"The prohibition to engage sailors on the territory of a pacific prince must extend to foreigners who are found in the ports of his jurisdiction, and even to those who belong to the belligerent nation owning the vessel that wishes to complete its crew, or ship's company."

Reference to other writers might be made to sustain the position contended for by this government, and to overthrow that advanced by Lord Clarendon, but the authority of those presented is deemed sufficient for that purpose.

This view of the law on the subject was presented to Parliament when the foreign-enlistment bill was under debate. On that occasion Lord Stanley said that the object proposed by it was "to resort to a practice which, for the last hundred years, the opinion of European statesmen had not hesitated to condemn."

This is the doctrine on the subject of recruiting soldiers and sailors by belligerents on neutral soil, which this government maintains, and insists upon applying to the present case.

There is another view of territorial rights which Lord Clarendon has not distinctly brought out, but which has a direct bearing upon the questions under consideration. The extent of a nation's sovereign rights depends, in some measure, upon its municipal laws. Other powers are bound, not only to abstain from violating such laws, but to respect the policy of them. The British officers who set in operation the scheme for recruiting in this country, which resulted in numerous acts against its law, being beyond its jurisdiction, did not, by such a proceeding, expose themselves to the penalties denounced by that law; but they violated its policy, and their acts, if done in obedience to the orders of their government, or in carrying out its purposes, involved that government in responsibility for their conduct. It is the sovereign right of every independent State, that all foreign powers should abstain from authorizing or instigating their officers or agents to do that, even within their own dominions, which would, as a natural or very probable consequence, lead to the contravention of the municipal laws of such State. Some of the proceedings by British officers and agents, in regard to recruiting within the United States, though conducted beyond the limits thereof, were considered by this government an infringement of their sovereign rights, and constituted one ground of remonstrance to her Majesty's government.

(Concluded on 2d page.)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1856.

☞ See 4th Page.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH ENGLAND.—The extraordinary ability of the closing despatch of Mr. Marcy, combined with the fact that it is a complete history of one of the two causes of dispute between the United States and England, induces us to make an effort to publish it, to-day and Monday, little addicted as we are to printing long documents, and little addicted as we know the public to be to reading them. This one, however, is so masterly, in matter and manner, so complete a triumph of our government and country, and so full a history of a matter which jeopards the peace of the country, that every intelligent man ought to study it. We have read it with unmingled satisfaction, with pride and pleasure. It shows the English Secretary of State to be a mere pigmy in the hands of our Secretary. And it exposes the flagrant outrages and duplicity of the British Minister to the U. S., so glaringly, that his government ought to recall him for mere shame.

But his conduct, bad as it was in the enlistment affair, is unaccountable in respect to the other matter in dispute. He was expressly charged by Lord Clarendon, on the 10th of Nov. last, to communicate to Mr. Marcy an offer to submit the difference respecting Central America to the decision of an arbitrator. Yet he held that letter in his own hands till the 27th ult., about three months! And then he put up the very lame plea that the order to communicate it to Mr. Marcy had "escaped his attention"! The whole letter is not twenty lines long; it relates to a matter about which both countries were deeply excited; and yet the most material part of the document escaped his attention! His government should at once remove him; for, whatever might have been the fate of the proposition, his withholding it has greatly added to the irritation of both parties.

THE CURRENCY.—The Raleigh Standard of yesterday has a long article in reply to ours of the 21st ult. on the laws on the Currency embraced in the new Revised Code.

We have not room nor time to-day to go fully into the subject, and may have not have on Monday, our columns being already committed to the publication of Mr. Marcy's letter. But we hope in good time to be able to refute the Standard's positions.

We take occasion, however, at once to deny that we have ever insinuated, or thought, that the distinguished Commissioners who superintended the publication of the Revised Code, had altered the law after it passed. All that is a fiction of the Standard's. And if those who were cognisant of the facts had chosen to give the public information, so often called for, as to how and when and by whom the law was altered, (as it confessedly was, and without the law-makers being aware of it,) no suspicion need have attached to any one.

RATIFICATION.—A meeting of the American Party was held in this town on Tuesday evening, to ratify the nominations made by the Philadelphia Convention. The meeting was large, and speeches were made by Messrs. John W. Baker, Jr., Jas. C. Davis, of Robeson, R. P. Buxton, a delegate to the Convention, Neill McKay, of Harnett, Col. Cameron, W. H. Haigh, and perhaps others. All heartily endorsed the nominations and urged their hearers and the party generally to united and vigorous action in their behalf.

A large meeting in New York on Friday evening was addressed by Hon. A. J. Donelson, Jas. Brooks and others. The Express speaks of the meeting as very enthusiastic.

At a Fillmore ratification meeting in Washington city, on Friday night last, Mr. Towers, Mayor of the city, presided and spoke; and was followed by a number of others, among them Hon. Andrew Stewart of Penn., John H. Haughton, Esq., of North Carolina, Hon. L. D. Campbell of Ohio, and Hon. J. J. Crittenden of Ky.

Mr. Haughton is briefly reported in the Intelligencer thus:—

"Mr. Haughton, of North Carolina, a delegate to the Convention, was next presented to the meeting, and was greeted with hearty cheers. He remarked that one of the cardinal principles of the late Convention was that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. In nominating Mr. Fillmore this principle had been fully carried out; for he had been informed that before leaving this country that eminent citizen had expressed the desire that nothing should be done to influence the public mind in his favor, but that the whole matter should be left to the American people, and if they desired his nomination and called upon him in their majesty and might, he would be ready to serve them. Here was a verification of that great cardinal principle which was intended to put down the miserable scramble for office which had been such a curse to the country. The principle that Americans should rule America was wise and irresistible, and must prevail."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday, a message was received from the President transmitting correspondence on the subject of Central American affairs, and ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed. It appears from this correspondence that the proposition from the British government to arbitrate the matter was never formally submitted until ten days before. Mr. Crampton had been instructed to submit it by a despatch from Lord Clarendon dated Nov. 10, 1855. He did not do so until after the debate in the Senate a few days ago, when Mr. Mason emphatically denied that any such proposition had been made. In now submitting it he says that it had escaped his attention!

Some debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Seward, Mr. Pearce of Maryland, Mr. Mason and others spoke of the correspondence between the two governments as exhibiting on the part of this country "a frankness, a manliness of spirit, worthy of all honor, and of which the country might well be proud."

In the Senate, on Monday last, a report was received from the Secretary of War recommending additional forts for the protection of New York. It is estimated that the three of these which ought first to be constructed will cost $2,950,000.

The bill for building ten steam sloops of war was taken up. Mr. Mallory explained the bill, and read a letter of the Secretary of the Navy stating in effect that since the last sloops had been built the Albany and Boston were lost and, others condemned; that the recommendation of ten sloops-of-war instead of seven was not dictated by the probability of any disturbances with foreign Powers, but by the exigencies of the service.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Adams and Hale, and defended by Messrs. Hunter, Mallory, Seward, Bell, and Reid. It was passed, 35 votes to 8. The estimated cost of the steamers is $507,000 each.

The contested seat of Mr. Trumbull, from Illinois, was debated by Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Pugh.

The House was engaged during Monday on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

THE FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—We are happy to hear of the remarkable prosperity of this favorite Institution. Its catalogue for the last Term showed 123 Students, and it commenced a new Term on Monday last with 120; and we learn that the number has since increased to 130.

Such success cannot but be highly gratifying to the projectors of the School and to its Faculty.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.—The Commissioners advertise that 40 patients will be received immediately, and more in a few weeks. Applicants will address Dr. E. C. Fisher, Raleigh.

COLLEGE DIFFICULTY.—A difficulty at the South Carolina College, at Columbia, has caused an entire suspension of the exercises for the present.

This has resulted from some dreadful scenes of violence, in which three policemen and one student are said to have been killed, the armory and other public buildings broken open, and five companies of military kept under arms for some days.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Clinton Independent," a very neatly printed paper; by Edgar L. Perkins, Esq. Terms $2 per annum. Success to the enterprise.

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.—The P. M. at Warsaw announces through the Wilmington Journal that hereafter the stage will leave Warsaw for Kenansville daily (except Saturdays) at 8½ A. M., and arrive at Kenansville at 11 A. M. Subscribers to the Observer at that office will therefore receive it on the morning after publication.

RAIL ROADS AND BANKS.—The Lexington and Yadkin Flag, in an article on the above subjects, says,—

"The produce of the Yadkin country has always found an outlet through Wilmington by the way of Fayetteville, and if the proper facilities are furnished and proper inducements held out, it will always continue to flow in the same direction as through its proper and natural channel. Let a Rail Road then be built connecting with the N. C. R. Road at High Point, Thomasville or Lexington, running through the county of Randolph, by the way of Ashborough down into the Cape Fear country, then will the rich products of the Yadkin country be poured into the lap of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and our corn and our wheat will then find a market by a route much shorter and more direct than any we now have, and can be transported much cheaper than in any other direction; and then, too, can our farmers receive their sugar, salt and molasses, without paying freight for the same all round the world, and having it reshipped a dozen times."

EXTREMES MEET.—We notice that the South Carolina Daily Times, the leading Know Nothing paper in that State, repudiates the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, as "a freesoiler of the most straitest sect," who "will meet with the sternest opposition" of the party in that State.

The free-soil Know Nothings at the North bolt the ticket for precisely the opposite reason—that Mr. Fillmore is perfectly Southern on all questions involving the rights of the South.

Again: The Cheraw Gazette is down upon President Pierce for attempting to make Kansas a *free* State by his late proclamation.

Mr. John P. Hale, the abolition Senator from New Hampshire, is down upon him for endeavoring to make it a *slave* State by the same proclamation.

The steamer Pacific, still unheard from, is insured for $600,000, and her cargo for about $1,500,000, in offices in the U. S. and England.

FROM THE SALISBURY HERALD.

A Nut for the Fayetteville Observer to Crack.—As this paper has taken up the cudgels in favor of a shinplaster currency, and has made a fierce assault on the last Legislature for attempting to effect a remedy for the evils of such a currency, it would not be improper to inquire why the Fayetteville Bank selects the most worthless paper on which to engrave its promises to pay.

A monopoly like this institution ought to be public spirited enough to get the finest paper, and thus save the bill holders from a serious tax in the shape of torn, mutilated and defaced bank notes. The South Carolina Bank circulates the very best paper, which can bear handling, and is not liable to be defaced. What per cent. or profit does the Fayetteville Bank make on the small notes lost? Would not the Observer favor a tax on the issue of small notes? BENTON.

The above is a genuine "Benton humbug," and its writer has selected his cognomen appropriately.

We reply to it, that the Bank of Fayetteville don't select the paper at all, good, bad, or indifferent, on which its notes are printed. It pursues the course common with all banks, of employing the engraver to print its bills, and he selects the paper. The officers of the bank never see the paper until it comes to them in printed bills. That it is inferior to the bills of the South Carolina bank we deny; and the ragged condition of many of these last, (some of which we can show here on almost any day,) proves that the Benton puff is most undeserved. The small notes of the Fayetteville Bank are printed on the same quality of paper as its large notes, and the only reason why the former are more apt to be defaced is, that they are so popular, so necessary in the hourly transactions of all kinds of business, that they are far more handled than the larger notes.

We have no means, and we do not know that any one has, of ascertaining what is the profit on the small notes lost. There is one consolation in the loss of a bank note, whether small or large: *somebody* gains by it: the stockholders—men, women and children—the *bank*, if you will. But when gold and silver are lost in the ocean, or in a river, *nobody* gains.

In answer to the other question, we reply, that we would *not* favor a tax on small notes. On the contrary, we are very much obliged to the bank for issuing them. They are useful to us and to the public,—even to the fiercest of their pretended opponents,—every hour of the day. The Bank of Fayetteville pays all the tax which the State required of it, and that is four times as much as "Benton" paid to the State on his land (if he has any) at the time the charter was granted, and twice as much as he pays on it now, since the taxes have been increased.

And now, having answered his questions, we would ask, in return, what he calls "a shinplaster currency"? Does he confine the term to 1's and 2's? If so, why? Why is a $3 note any less a shinplaster than a $2 or a $1? We must presume that he has no objection to the 3's and 4's, for he makes none, and the law which he defends makes none. But in Virginia and Pennsylvania these 3's and 4's are equally "shinplasters" with 1's and 2's. In England, the Virginia and Pennsylvania $5's and $10's would be shinplasters; for in England nothing less than £5 (nearly $25) is allowed. We ask again, therefore, what is a shinplaster? And we contend that a $100 note is as much of a shinplaster as a $1 note—and a far less useful one, too. We mean, of course, less useful in proportion to its value.

There is a great deal of humbuggery in this world; and we are decidedly of opinion that the crusaders against the issue of small bank notes, by sound banks, display their full share of it.

There is a great deal of selfishness likewise; and we confess to our share of it. The interdiction of small notes would be a loss to us, not only in the inconvenience we should be put to to get change, but still more that it would cut off the remittance to us, by mail, of the many hundreds of dollars which we annually receive in that way for subscription. We hope that "Benton," who seems to read the Observer, is not so opposed to "shinplasters" as to be waiting till his subscription amounts to something beyond a shinplaster. By all means let him forward a $2 note in advance. A ragged one of the Fayetteville Bank will satisfy us. His conscience will be easier after it.

No better mode could be devised of curtailing the circulation of newspapers, than to prohibit the circulation of small notes. And we might suppose that the "assembled wisdom" had devised it for that purpose, in revenge for the many exposures which the press makes of their blundering legislation, if we did not know that none of the Legislators have yet been found who will acknowledge that they knew any thing about the passage of the anti-small note law.

MARRIED,

In Morgan county, Ala., on the 5th Feb'y, by the Rev. Felix Johnson, A. M., Mr. LEONIDAS DAVIS of St. Paul's, Robeson county, to Miss ANNA L., daughter of the late Col. James Fennel, of Morgan county, Ala.

In Randolph county, on the 27th Feb., by the Rev. B. L. Beall, D. A. DAVIS, Esq., of Salisbury, to Mrs. E. J. BEALL of Randolph.

On the 2 th ult, by Rev. A. Guy, MALCOM CARROLL, Esq., of Sampson Co., to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of Hiram Murray, of Duplin Co

DIED,

In this town, on yesterday morning, after a painful illness, Mrs. HARRIETT E. HUSKE, wife of Mr. Wright Huske, and daughter of the late Wm. W. Hall.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

McLaurin's Line. March 5, Str Southerner with goods for C E Leete, Cook & Johnson, J W Lett, D & W McLaurin, Starr & Williams, H Erambert.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. March 5, Str Fanny with passengers, and goods for P P Johnson, R Little, Troy & Marsh, J W Lett, Cedar Falls Co, J H Hall, E J Hale & Son, D Brown, H & E J Lilly, T J Johnson, A Spence, G McNeill, Rev G Benton, W H Carver, W Taylor, F Miller.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

(CONCLUDED.)

But Lord Clarendon's exposition of the municipal law of the United States, in respect to recruiting therein, has created much more surprise than the restriction he has laid on the sovereign rights of this country.

If I do not misconceive his meaning, Lord Clarendon's interpretation nearly annuls the clause in the act of Congress which prohibits enlisting within the United States for foreign service, and thus leaves to British officers and agents full liberty to do almost anything for that purpose.

He says "that no enlistment in the British service is valid without attestation, and that, according to British laws, a recruit cannot be attested in a foreign country, nor even in the British colonies, without a specially delegated authority for that purpose."

The other provisions of the law which forbid hiring or retaining persons within the United States to go beyond the limits thereof, for the purpose of enlisting in foreign service, are reduced to the same imbecility by a similar course of reasoning. Lord Clarendon says: "No binding contract could, therefore be made with any man within the United States—promises might be so made; but any money given to men to enable them to repair to places beyond the United States territory for the purpose of being enlisted would be advanced at a risk."

In order to prevent misconception as to Lord Clarendon's views on this subject, and to show that the inferences here deduced from them are correct, I add another extract from his despatch of the 10th of November:

"There can be no question that the men who went to Halifax were free, and not compelled to be soldiers on their arrival. Upwards of one hundred Irishmen in one body, for instance, if her Majesty's government are rightly informed, refused to enlist on arriving there, and said they came in order to work on a railway. They were, therefore, not enlisted, hired, or retained as soldiers in the United States; no attempt was made to enforce against them any such contract or engagement."

Lord Clarendon, it is true, uses language in other parts of that despatch which seems to admit that enlisting into foreign military service within the United States, or hiring or retaining persons to leave the United States to enlist into such service, would be a violation of the United States neutrality law; but this admission amounts to nothing when taken in connexion with his definition of the terms enlisting, hiring, or retaining. In his view, as I understand it, each act must be the result of a valid contract. If the persons are not bound, when they have left the United States, to perfect their enlistment, then there has been no violation of the United States law. Such a contract made in the United States, being expressly prohibited by law, would, of coarse, be void. I think this conclusion is fairly deduced from Lord Clarendon's language, or rather is his own conclusion, stated by him in a different manner.

This government cannot concur in these views. They deprive the law of the United States of all stringency, and render it a dead letter. The earlier opinion of Lord Clarendon in regard to that law is the one which this government strenuously maintains.

In his despatch of the 12th of April, to which I have already referred, he admits "that the law of the United States with respect to enlistment, however conducted, is not only very just, but very stringent;" but, as I understand his latter opinion, the law imposed very little restraint upon the British officers and agents who embarked in the scheme of recruiting in this country; it left them with all the liberty they had occasion to use for their purpose; they could penetrate every part of the country; open rendezvous in any city; publish handbills, ornamented with the emblem of England's royalty, presenting every inducement for enlisting which a United States officer engaged in recruiting troops for his own government could offer; and yet, in doing all these things, they would comply with the stringent instructions—so often repeated to them, and now so much relied on for their justification—not to violate the United States law of neutrality.

Under the construction given by her Majesty's government to that law, the injunction not to violate it could have had very little significance, and is not admitted by this government as an available excuse for what was done by her Majesty's officers and agents.

After the most deliberate and respectful consideration of Lord Clarendon's views, in his despatch of the 10th of November, as to the sovereign rights of the United States, the effect of their neutrality law, and the conduct of the British officers and agents in carrying out the scheme of recruiting, this government is constrained to differ most widely from them all.

It cannot but regard the original design, which had the sanction of the British cabinet, as a dangerous measure, which should not have been adventured on without the consent of the government. The scheme for carrying out that design, which, it is presumed, was devised in the United States or the British provinces, was framed in an utter disregard of the act of Congress, and almost every step in the progress of executing it was attended by the transgression of that law.

The reasons offered by Lord Clarendon for not having acted, on the complaint of this government, against the British officers who were engaged in recruiting within the United States, and the precedent condition to be performed before that complaint will be attended to, deserve particular consideration. Lord Clarendon says "they (her Majesty's ministers) must, therefore, request the United States government to make and establish more distinct charges, with proper specifications against particular individuals by name; and that government will, I am confident, not deny the justice and the necessity of giving each person implicated the opportunity of knowing what is alleged against himself, and of dealing with the evidence by which the charge may be supported."

In your note to Lord Clarendon of the 6th of July, the charges, as well as the designation of persons, were less distinctly presented than in the despatches subsequently laid before her Majesty's government; yet in Lord Clarendon's reply to that note he did not object to the charges for being indefinite, or to the designation of the persons implicated for uncertainty. He did not deny that the United States law had been violated, but insisted that it had been done by self-constituted and unauthorized persons, for whose acts British officers were not responsible.

In my despatch of the 5th of September, addressed to Mr. Crampton, the charges were repeated with more distinctness, and Mr. Crampton himself and Sir Gaspard le Marchant were both named.

Lord Clarendon appears to have understood that her Majesty's consuls in some of the cities of the Union were included in the charge against British officers resident within the United States. Nothing was said in Lord Clarendon's reply to my despatch of the 5th Septemper, concerning his imperfect information on the subject or his uncertainty as to the persons complained of; nor did he then call for the evidence by which the participation of the British officials in the infraction of the law of the United States was to be established; but he set aside the whole of the evidence by the sweeping allegation, that the practices resorted to for obtaining it rendered it incompetent "to establish any well-founded charge against her Majesty's servants."

The ground taken in July,—that the persons engaged in recruiting who had violated the laws of the United States were self-constituted and unauthorized agents—is abandoned in his depatch of November. In the latter it is not denied that these persons have acted under the authority of the British government; but her Majesty's ministers now propose to give their attention to the demand of this government for redress, if it will make and establish more distinct charges, with proper specifications against particular individuals by name. Quite as much, and, indeed, more than is usual, has been done in this case in specifying charges and indicating the persons implicated. The despatches from this government in the possession of the British ministers made such disclosures as to the infringement of the law and rights of the United States, and as to the British officers and agents concerned therein, as called for a full investigation of the subject by her Majesty's government. Such an investigation on its part was, in the opinion of the United States, due to the friendly relations of the two countries, and would have been in strict conformity to established usages; but that government has remained apparently inactive, and is, it seems, disposed so to remain until the American Secretary of State shall name the individual persons accused, describe the particular acts performed by each, with specification of time, place, and the evidence relied on to sustain the charges; until the proceedings shall assume, as it were, the form, and be conducted by the legal rules, of a criminal trial, in which the government of the United States is to present itself as the prosecutor and the accused as defendants.

It is believed that such a course is unprecedented in diplomacy, and a dangerous departure from that hitherto pursued in similar cases. If generally adopted, it would introduce a new element of discord into international intercourse, which could not fail to disturb the peace of nations, and would inevitably lead to a protracted controversy, engendering at each step in its progress hostile feeling between the parties.

Though the example of this government may not be much regarded, I will refer to an instance of a recent date, in a matter of less grave importance, but of similar character to that under discussion, as illustrating the course which, in the opinion of this government, should have been pursued in this case. Not long since her Majesty's minister, Mr. Crampton, represented to this government that the barque Maury was being fitted out in the port of New York as a privateer to depredate upon the commerce of the allies. The evidence, if it could be called such, to support the charge, consisted of affidavits detailing loose rumors, and some circumstances about her equipment which justified a bare suspicion of an illegal purpose. If there could be a case which would warrant the course suggested by her Majesty's ministers in respect to the complaint of this government against British recruitments within the United States, it would be that of the barque Maury; but the President, without the slightest hesitation or delay, ordered proceedings to be instituted against that vessel and against all persons who should be found to be implicated. All the alleged causes of suspicion were immediately investigated, and the result, which showed the utter groundlessness of the charges, was promptly communicated to her Majesty's government.

If this government, acting upon the rule now prescribed in the case of British recruitments in this country, had replied to that of Great Britain, on the complaint against the barque Maury, that inasmuch as Mr. Crampton had not made any definite charge; had not named the persons accused, with a precise statement of their acts, or when or where done, or produced the evidence on which he intended to rely to support his allegations, so that the persons concerned might have an opportunity to deal with it, nothing would be done, no step would be taken, until these preliminary matters should have been attended to; would such a reply in the case of the Maury have been what her Majesty's minister might have expected; would it have been deemed courteous or friendly to the British government?

Lord Clarendon may be well assured that such a reply, in the case of the Maury, would have been quite as satisfactory to her Majesty's government as is his reply to this government in relation to its remonstrance and complaint against British recruitments within the United States.

Until this government was apprized by Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 16th of November of the position adverted to in regard to its complaint with reference to that proceeding, it indulged a confident expectation that her Majesty's ministers would take the usual course in such cases. The grounds of the complaint were fully disclosed; the offence clearly stated; some of the British officers named, and others, with more than usual precision, indicated. Sufficient information was given to direct their inquiries, but her Majesty's government has refused to do more than offer to pass on the issues which may be made between this government and those officers, after the pleadings and proofs are laid before them, as prescribed in Lord Clarendon's despatch.

For most controlling reasons, which, on reflection, will readily occur to Lord Clarendon, this process of litigating the case is declined.

So far as respects the British officers and agents, whose acts in carrying out the project of recruiting in disregard of law were performed beyond the limits of the United States, and, also, those persons who acted within those limits, but have since left the country, nothing further remains to be done. This result is deeply regretted: the sense of wrong which led this government most reluctantly to present their conduct to the consideration of her Majesty's government as a violation of the law and rights of the United States, survives the hope of redress.

Before I present the President's views in respect to other British functionaries who are implicated, and who now hold official positions here by the consent of the Executive, it seems to be proper that other parts of the despatch of the 16th of November should be particularly noticed.

In that despatch Lord Clarendon has subjected to unfair suspicion the purpose of this government in seeking redress, and insisting upon it after the proceedings complained of have ceased, and, as he alleges, by the interposition of the British government.

The circumstances which led to the abandonment of the recruiting scheme will be adverted to hereafter.

This act is regarded by her Majesty's government as a favor for which the United States are not sufficiently grateful. If it be a favor, then the recruiting, carried on as it was by British authority in the United States, was the exercise of a right. The application was made to her Majesty's government to discontinue recruiting by its officers because it was a national offence. This government cannot receive the mere suspension of wrong-doing, even if unintentional, as a favor, and, consequently, does not consider Lord Clarendon's reflection upon it for not so receiving it as at all deserved. As the proceedings for raising recruits for the British service in this country resulted from instructions to her Majesty's officers here and in the British provinces, issued by the minister of the crown for that express purpose, the order to discontinue them is regarded as a mere act of justice, but in no respect a satisfaction for a past injury.

This government asked, as a part of the satisfaction due to it from Great Britain, that the men who had been enticed, contrary to law, from the United States into the British provinces, and there enlisted into her Majesty's service, should be discharged. A casual reading of Lord Clarendon's despatch of the 16th of November may convey an impression that this demand has been acceded to; but such is not its true import. The language of that despatch is as follows: "If it can be shown that there are persons now in the foreign legion who have been enlisted, or hired, in violation of the United States law, as well as of British law, her Majesty's government will be prepared to offer them their discharge." The offer is not to discharge them if it be shown that they were enlisted or hired in violation of the law of the United States. That fact would be of no avail, unless it were shown that they were also enlisted or hired in violation of British law. This is no concession whatever to the government of the United States; for, if the men were enlisted or hired contrary to the law of Great Britain, no antecedent transaction within the United States would strengthen their just claim to be discharged. The single fact of having been enlisted or hired in violation of the United States law would not be available under this offer, unless the further fact be shown that the enlistment was also in violation of the British law.

Notwithstanding the illegal means which were used to entice or decoy them to leave the United States for the purpose of being enlisted in the British foreign legion, their subsequent enlistment in the British provinces would be valid according to the British law. Under this offer by Lord Clarendon, probably not one of the many hundred men who were induced, contrary to law, to leave the United States and to go to the British provinces, and were there enlisted, could obtain his discharge, either on his own application or on that of this government. This offer of her Majesty's minister does not, therefore, in any respect, meet the demand of this government.

Lord Clarendon has placed on record "certain facts"—seven in number—the correctness of which he says he does not doubt will be admitted by me. After duly considering them, I am constrained to say there is scarcely one of them, bearing on the merits of the case under discussion, which I can admit without essential modifications. Some of them I shall make the subject of remark. One of these alleged facts, or rather statements, which I cannot omit to notice, is "that as soon as it became apparent that the United States government was adverse to the scheme, and that it might lead to violations of the United States law, the project was abandoned, out of deference to the United States;" and he adds an expression of regret that "this proof of good faith and good will of her Majesty's government has not been noticed or appreciated by the government of the United States."

If the fact on which Lord Clarendon relies for the proof of good faith and good will shall be shown to be essentially different from what he conceives it to be, he will understand the cause why this government does not appreciate it as he does.

In a question of this kind, dates are important. When did it become apparent that the United States government was averse to the recruiting scheme, and how soon thereafter was it abandoned?

I hope to be able to convince Lord Clarendon that they were not contemporaneous events; that far the greatest number of objectionable acts committed by the British officers was performed long after this government had, in the most public and emphatic manner, reprobated the recruiting project; after prosecutions had been pending for months against the agents of British officers, with the full knowledge of these officers, and also, as it was fair to presume, with the knowledge of their government.

Mr. Crampton's intercourse with these recruiting agents commenced in January. On the 4th of February he notified Strobel and Hertz, by a note addressed to each, that he was then able to give them precise instructions on the subject alluded to in a previous personal interview, and there can be no doubt that the subject alluded to was recruiting within the United States.

That scheme did not significantly develop itself in our principal cities until the month of March. Immediately thereupon the United States Government manifested the most decided, unequivocal and public demonstration of averseness and resistance to it. Their Attorney at New York was instructed to suppress enlistment in that city and prosecute those engaged in it.

On the 23d of March he called upon the U. S. Marshal for his assistance and co-operation, and addressed to that officer a letter containing a copy of the U. S. law against foreign recruiting within their jurisdiction, stating that "the Government is determined to execute the laws to their fullest extent." In that letter he employed the following language: "I wish you to use such means as may be at your command to prevent any violation of the laws of the U. S., which are passed to preserve our neutrality." On the succeeding day this letter was published in the journals of the city of New York, of the widest circulation, and shortly thereafter in the Washington Union and throughout the country.

Numerous arrests of persons charged with enlisting men for the British service were made in March; their examinations before the magistrates were published at that time in the newspapers of the country; their cases were laid before Grand Juries, and indictments found against them. Not only in New York, but at Boston, Philadelphia and other places, the most vigorous efforts were publicly made by the Federal officers, acting under instructions of the U. S. Government, to arrest these recruitments for the British service, and bring the offenders to justice. No local transaction was ever more generally known or more freely animadverted on. It provoked much excitement against the persons engaged in it; and had it then been known that they were in fact employed by officers in eminent military and civil positions in her Majesty's service under instructions from their Government, it might have been difficult to restrain public indignation within proper limits.

The landing of the "first instalment of the Foreign Legion," as it was called, from the United States at Halifax, was chronicled with much exuberance of joy in the Halifax Journal of the 2d of April. As that is a British journal, in the interest of her Majesty's government, and published where Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, the Governor of Nova Scotia, who is implicated in the scheme of recruiting resides, and where the main depot for receiving the men thus enlisted was situated, I will make one or two extracts from its article of the 2d of April.

"The brig America arrived from Boston on Friday with the first instalment of troops for the Foreign Legion, amounting to seventy. Most of them are Hungarians and Germans. They were landed at the Queen's Wharf and marched up to the Military Hospital, followed by an immense throng of citizens, who were anxious to have a peep at them."

For the purpose of showing that the active opposition of this Government to the enlistment scheme at that early day was notorious, not only through the length and breadth of this country, but in her Majesty's North American Provinces, and to the British officials who had set the scheme on foot and were superintending its execution, I direct attention to the extract from the same article in the Halifax Journal which contained the foregoing announcement of the arrival of the "first instalment" at Halifax: "Brother Jonathan," says that journal, "is making a great fuss about this Foreign Legion, and is using all kinds of proclamations to prevent the shipping of recruits, &c., threatening to arrest parties engaged. He is a very smart fellow, but Bluenose is sometimes too much for him. They would like to lay hands on Mr. Howe, but he is so slippery they cannot catch him."

This state of things, this public excitement, the obvious fact that vigorous measures had been taken by this Government to put a stop to this scheme of recruiting for the British army, so widely known here in March, could not but have been well known in England by the middle of April; and if the recruiting project was abandoned as soon as the aversion to it by this Government was manifested, it should have ceased in that month.

Such, however, was not the fact. Was it abandoned in the succeeding months of May or June? Through both of these months the recruiting agents swarmed more numerously than at any previous time in various parts of the Union; and the scheme was never prosecuted more vigorously than at that period. Mr. Crrmpton spent nearly all the month of May in the British Provinces, in forwarding that scheme, though he must have been aware as early as March of the fact that the British recruiting agents had been prosecuted by the U. S.

The disclosures on the examination and trial of the offenders first brought to light the information which rendered it quite certain that British officials had instigated these recruitments; that the agents employed were engaged by them, and were plentifully supplied with means for carrying on the service.

No abatement of the efforts to execute the scheme, except what was fairly attributable to the criminal proceedings against some of the recruiters, was visible, when you were directed in my despatch of the 15th of July, as you had been in that of the 9th of June, to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the subject. No knowledge of the abandonment of the scheme was received here until the 4th of August.

More than four months before it was known here that there was any intention to suspend the scheme, this Government had in the most public manner, signalized its utter repugnance to the proceedings under it; and nearly two months before any notice of such intention was received here, instructions were sent to you to remonstrate against it, and to claim satisfaction for the part which British officers had taken in the perpetration of this international offence.

I have presented this detail of facts, to show the reasons why I cannot admit, as the Earl of Clarendon assumes I would, the correctness of his statement, "that as soon as it became apparent that the U. S. Government was averse to the scheme, and that it might lead to violations of the U. S. law, the whole project was abandoned, out of deference to the U. S."

The President cannot adopt the opinion of Lord Clarendon, that the question between the two countries has shrunk into the narrow limits he has assigned to it It is true the scheme is at length abandoned; and this Government accepts his assurance that it is not about to be revived; but the right to revive it and to carry it out to the same extent as heretofore, is held in reserve.

If nothing more is to be done the U. S. are left without indemnity for the past or security for the future, and they will be understood as assenting to principles which have been once resorted to, and may be again, to lay open their territories to the incursions of the recruiting agents of any belligerent that may have occasion to augment its military force.

Another of the facts put on record by the Earl of Clarendon, which he assumes I will admit to be correct is, "that Mr. Marcy was in confidential communication with you (Mr. Crampton) on the subject for months without ever, that I am aware of, warning you against attempting anything of the kind, or stating that the United States would resist or resent it, apart from any question of municipal law; thus in effect acquiescing, and only insisting that the U. S. law should be respected."

It gives me pleasure to say that my intercourse with Mr. Crampton has been intimate, friendly, and perhaps it may be regarded in some degree as confidential. I resisted the evidence tending to implicate him in the recruiting project until it became too powerful to be any longer withstood. Scarcely anything could have occurred more painful to me than to be obliged by a high sense of duty to controvert in any way, or even to qualify a statement, which it is fair to presume has had his sanction. The charge imputes to me official delinquency, but I shall notice it only on account of its direct bearing upon the merits of the case under discussion.

If I gave him no warning beyond insisting upon the observance of the United States law, it was because I had not at that time any knowledge of the extent of the recruiting scheme. He had satisfied me that his Government had no connection with it, and was in no way responsible for what was doing in the United States to raise recruits for the British army.

The first intimation that I had been misled in this respect reached me while Mr. Crampton was absent in the British Provinces, shortly before my despatch of the 9th June was sent to you.

It is not for me to raise the question whether Mr. Crampton has or has not complied with his instructions to have "no concealment" with me on the subject, but I am quite certain that on no occasion has he intimated to me that the British Government or any of its officers was or had been in any way concerned in sending agents into the United States to recruit therein, or to use any inducements for that purpose; nor did he ever notify me that he was taking or intended to take any part in furthering such proceedings. Such a communication, timely made, would probably have arrested the mischief at its commencement.

Very soon after the first development of the recruiting operations here, Mr. Crampton read to me a letter dated the 22d of March, addressed by him to the British Consul at New York, the contents of which I here insert:—"I have received your letter of the 20th inst. (March) inclosing a printed handbill signed Angus McDonald, and informing me that the said McDonald states to you that he has issued it by the authority of her Majesty's Government."

"I have to state to you that Angus McDonald has no authority from her Majesty's government for the issue of the handbill in question, or for hiring or retaining any person in the United States to go beyond the limits of the same, with intent to be enlisted in her Majesty's service.

"This would constitute an infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States (Act of Congress, 1818, Sec. 2); and her Majesty's government, however desirous they may be to obtain recruits for the British army, are still more anxious that the laws of the States with which her Majesty is at peace should be respected."

I regarded this act of Mr. Crampton, as a disavowal by the British government, as well as by himself, of all participation in the recruiting proceedings then just commenced within the United States.

Lord Clarendon ought not to believe that Mr. Crampton was more communicative to me than he had been to his own government. As late as the 16th of July last, after the orders for abandoning the scheme had been issued, Lord Clarendon was in utter ignorance that a single agent had ever been sent into the U. S., or employed therein for the purpose of recruiting for the British army.

This is proved by the following extract from his despatch of that date: "Her Majesty's Government do not deny that the acts and advertisement of these self-constituted and unauthorized agents were in many instances undoubted violations of the law of the U. S.; but such persons had no authority whatever for their proceedings from any British agents, by all of whom they were promptly and unequivocally disavowed."

Lord Clarendon seems not to be aware of a fact which interrupted, for at least a month in the busiest season of recruiting, all communication whatever between Mr. Crampton and myself.

Not long after Mr. Crampton read to me his letter to Mr. Barclay, which satisfied me at that time that her Majesty's Government had not only no connection with the recruiting then going on in the United States, but discountenanced and condemned it, he left Washington, went to the British provinces, and did not return hither until the early part of June. He made no disclosures to me after his return in regard to the object of his visit to the provinces. What he did in furtherance of the recruiting scheme during this month's absence was but imperfectly known until about the time of Hertz's trial; and I am not indebted for this knowledge to any communication from Mr. Crampton. If the opportunity afforded by any "confidential communication" between Mr. Crampton and myself was not turned to a good account, and blame is imputable to either, it certainly does not attach to me. Mr. Crampton could not have been ignorant of what is now established beyond doubt: that a scheme for raising troops for the British service within the U. S. had been approved and adopted by her Majesty's Government; that authorized agents, furnished with instructions and pecuniary means, and stimulated by the promise of commissions in the British army, and other tempting rewards, had been employed to induce persons to leave this country and go into the British provinces, for the express purpose of entering into the British service; and that many were prevailed on to do so, had embarked for Halifax free of expense, in vessels employed by British authority for that purpose, and on arriving at Halifax had enlisted and been enrolled in the British Foreign Legion.

It is with reluctance that I perform the duty of bringing in view Mr. Crampton's connection with some of the agents who were employed in carrying out the recruitment system, and who have, in doing so, violated the law and sovereign rights of this country.

The intercourse between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Hertz, who was convicted in September last, for violating the neutrality laws of the U. S., is established by Mr. Crampton's two letters to Hertz, one dated the 27th of January, and the other the 4th of February, 1855. The originals of both, in the hand-writing of Mr. Crampton, were produced to the Court at the trial of Hertz. In the letter Mr. Crampton says: "With reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give you some more definite information on the subject to which it related."

This connection being established, it is allowable to allude briefly to Hertz's account, verified by his oath, of what took place between himself and Mr. Crampton in relation to recruiting in this country. Nothing is known of Hertz which can affect his veracity, except the fact that he was engaged in recruiting for the British army within the U. S. contrary to law, and has been convicted for that offence.

Hertz says: "All that I did in procuring and sending men to Halifax for the Foreign Legion, was done by the advice and recommendation of Mr. Crampton, Mr. Howe and Mr. Matthew. I was employed by Mr. Howe, and acted as his agent, with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Crampton and Mr. Matthew. Mr. Matthew knew of both the expeditions I sent. He approved and encouraged me in sending them away. He encouraged me by his advice and counsel, and in giving me money to send them away."

Mr. Max F. O. Strobel acted a more conspicuous part than Mr. Hertz, and his conduct in the affair under consideration requires to be more fully traced. In the statement here presented in regard to his proceedings and connection with the British officers, and among them with Mr. Crampton, I intend to rely almost entirely upon original documents in possession of this Government I do not mean, however, by this restriction to cast the slightest doubt upon the credibility of Mr. Strobel.

Mr. Crampton's letter to Mr. Strobel was dated on the same day (February 4) as that addressed to Hertz, and is expressed nearly in the same terms.

After Mr. Strobel's interviews with Mr. Crampton in Washington, he embarked in the recruiting service, and suddenly rose to the rank of "Captain of the 1st Company of the Foreign Legion." He went with a detachment of recruits raised in Philadelphia, to Halifax; was exultingly received into fellowship with the military and civil officers of the highest position in her Majesty's service there stationed; was invited to partake of the hospitalities of his Excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, of "Col. Clark and the officers of the 76th Regiment," "and of Col. Frazer, Col. Stotherd, and the officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers;" and the original cards of invitation addressed to him, were produced on Hertz's trial.

After such an endorsement of his character, it would seem that the testimony of Capt Strobel, even if it were uncorroborated, should command confidence.

Mr. Strobel, who had then acquired the rank of "Captain of the 1st Company in the Foreign Legion," and Mr. Crampton were again brought together at Halifax, and were engaged there for some time in making further arrangements for recruiting within the United States.

Original documents, now in the possession of this Government, show that there can be no mistake as to the object of Mr. Crampton's visit to Halifax, and that it had special regard to recruitments in the United States for the British service.

Bruce McDonald, who appears to have been a Secretary in the Executive Department of Nova Scotia, addressed a letter to "Capt. Strobel, First Company Foreign Legion," dated "Provincial Secretary's Office, 3d May, 1855," in these words:

"DEAR SIR: I am directed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to introduce to you the bearer, Lieutenant Kuntzel. He comes with a letter to Sir Gaspard from Mr. Crampton. You will please explain to him the steps necessary for him to take to secure a commission."

On the 13th of May, the second or third day after Mr. Crampton's arrival at Halifax, J. W. Preston, Lieutenant of her Majesty's 76th Regiment, who had charge of the depot at Niagara for the reception of recruits sent from the United States, wrote to Capt. Strobel as follows:

"MY DEAR STROBEL: I am directed by the General to acquaint you that Mr. Crampton wants to see you at his house, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning; be punctual. If you like, come up to my room at 9½ o'clock, and we will go together."

These letters corroborate Capt. Strobel's statement that Mr. Crampton, while at Halifax, was engaged about the recruiting business within the United States. He afterward went with Capt. Strobel to Quebec for the same purpose. Passing without comment the plan for recruiting which Strobel says was prepared at the request of Mr. Crampton and approved by him and Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, I propose to offer some remarks upon the instructions furnished by Mr. Crampton, while in the Provinces, to the recruiting agents who were to go to "Buffalo, Detroit or Cleveland," "to make known to persons in the United States the terms and conditions upon which recruits will be received into the British service." This paper will be found with the letters referred to in Hertz's trial. Its genuineness, I presume, will not be questioned. It is framed with great adroitness, and as it may be resorted to for a defence of Mr. Crampton's conduct, it is entitled to a careful consideration.

These instructions show that the persons sent into the U. S. to raise recruits therein for the Foreign Legion, were authorized agents of British officers, and received directions for the guidance of their conduct from her Majesty's Minister to this Government. It is thought to be unreasonable in this Government to complain of any of her Majesty's officers because the agents thus employed were "enjoined carefully to refrain from anything which would constitute a violation of the law of the United States." A similar injunction to the agents first employed was also contained in the directions which preceded the instructions issued by Mr. Crampton in May, and he well knew how utterly it had been disregarded by them. As his visit to the British Provinces had special relation to the recruiting service, it cannot be presumed that he was uninformed of what had then happened to those agents in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, through which he passed on his way to Halifax. This Government had, as early as March, ordered prosecutions against the recruiting agents in those cities for having violated the law of the United States, many had been arrested for that offence, and against several of them Grand Juries had found bills of indictment.

Instead of disconnecting himself from the proceedings which had led to this disastrous result, Mr. Crampton went to Halifax and Quebec to make further arrangements for sending other recruiters into the United States.

He could have had no sufficient reason to believe that those who received fresh instructions, however cautiously devised, would pay any more regard to his injunction not to violate the law of the United States than Hertz and others had done. His experience of the past should have deterred him from renewing the experiment. As these instructions were furnished to many agents, they were doubtless framed with a view to bear a critical inspection, and, in case of emergency, to be adduced as proof to show that special regard was intended to be paid to the United States Neutrality law. They will, however, hardly answer that purpose.

There can be no doubt that these revised instructions were intended to impress the recruiting agents with the expediency of greater circumspection in thier business, but it is evident that the motive for this caution had much more respect for the success of the recruiting project than for the United States law. This is apparent from the following paragraph of these instructions: "7. It is essential to success that no assemblages of persons should take place at beer-houses, or other similar places of entertainment, for the purpose of devising measures for enlisting, and the parties should scrupulously avoid resorting to this or similar means of disseminating the desired information, inasmuch as the attention of the American authorities would not fail to be called to such proceedings, which would undoubtedly be regarded by them as an attempt to carry on recruiting for a foreign Power within the limits of the United States, and it certainly must be borne in mind that the institution of legal proceedings, against any of the parties in question, even if they were to elude the penalty, would be fatal to the success of the enlistment itself."

Though the last instructions are a restriction upon the construction which Lord Clarendon has given to the law and rights of the United States, they would, even if literally observed, infringe both.

This government maintains that in every instance where a person, whether a citizen or a foreigner, has been brought to the determination to leave this country for the purpose of entering into a foreign service as a soldier, or sailor, by any inducements offered by recruiting agents here, the law of the United States has been violated.

There certainly can be no doubt of the violation of the law of the United States in every case where one party—the recruit—has been induced by the terms offered to him actually to leave the United States for the purpose of entering into foreign military service, and the other party has furnished the means and borne the expense of taking him to a foregn depot in the expectation that he would consummate the act by an enlistment. It will not, I presume, be denied that several hundred cases of this kind actually occurred in carrying out the scheme of British recruitment. The very design of employing agents for such a purpose, to act within the limits of the United States, involved in its consequences an infringement of that law.

It is the solemn duty of the Government of the United States to maintain this construction of their Neutrality Law, and the attempt to set up and sustain a different one has created much surprise; that it has been done by a friendly Government, with which the United States are most anxious to maintain and strengthen the relations of amity, is the cause of deep regret.

When the President presented the case to the consideration of her Majesty's Government, with the assurance that he had such information on the subject as compelled him to believe that British officers, in eminent stations, were implicated in a scheme which had resulted in an infringement of the rights of the United States and a violation of their law, and asked for some satisfaction for the wrong, he certainly did not expect that the conduct of these officers would be justified upon principles which impair the Sovereignty of the United States as an independent nation, and by an interpretation of their law which makes it entirely ineffective for the purposes intended.

Some satisfaction for the injury was confidently expected, but nothing that can be regarded in that light has been offered; and this Government is compelled to vindication of its rights and laws, to take steps which it sincerely hoped her Majesty's Government would have rendered unnecessary.

Her Majesty's Minister to this Government, Mr. Crampton, has taken a conspicuous part in organizing and executing the scheme for recruiting for the British army within the United States.

Were it possible, with due regard to the exposures and disclosures in the case, to assign him a subordinate part in that scheme, even that would not absolve the President to change the course which has been adopted under the circumstances to pursue toward him participation in the project, as it has been developed, of raising recruits in this country for the British service, was incompatible with his official relations to this Government. His connection with that affair has rendered him an unacceptable representative of her Britannic Majesty near this Government, and you are directed by the President to ask her Majesty's Government to recall him.

Mr. Roweroft, the British Consul at Cincinnati, and Mr. Matthew, the British Consul at Philadelphia, are implicated in the recruiting project, and you are further directed by the President to ask for their removal for that cause.

The persons connected with the British Consulate at New York have been actively engaged in furthering the recruiting scheme. Mr. Stanley, the assistant or Clerk of the Consul, has taken a more open and effective part than the Consul himself, and is now under an indictment for violating the law against foreign recruiting. The Consul, Mr. Barclay, could not but know of Mr. Stanley's conduct in that matter, but he still retains him in the Consulate.

Besides the responsibility that rightfully attaches to Mr. Barclay for the improper conduct of an employee in his office and under his immediate and daily observation, this Government is satisfied that he has himself, not only favored the recruiting for the British army, but has participated in it. Moreover, the improper conduct of Mr. Barclay in the case of the bark Maury has justly given offence to the commercial community in which he resides and with which he has official connection.

For these reasons this government deems it proper to instruct you to ask the Government of Great Britain to withdraw Mr. Barclay from the post of British Consul at New York.

You are directed by the President to read this despatch to the Earl of Clarendon, and, should he desire it, to hand him a copy.

The copies of the original documents to which I have referred are contained in Hertz's trial. I send you herewith an authentic report of that trial, which you will offer to Lord Clarendon as a document connected with this despatch. I also send herewith a copy of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce in the city of New York relative to Mr. Barclay's conduct in the case of the bark Maury. This, also, you will present to Lord Clarendon, as furnishing one ground for the request herein made for the withdrawal of Mr. Barclay.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AN ACROSTIC.

My feeble pen would dare invoke,
Intrinsic bliss upon thy head;
Some guardian angel to console,
Solace each flowery path you tread

Hymenial joys thy brow entwine,
And every earthly bliss be thine.
Together on life's journey vie
To fairer scenes beyond the sky;
In love's sweet bonds forever be,
E'en then, dear girl, remember me!

Ratification Meeting in Brunswick.—We learn that a very enthusiastic meeting of the American party was held in Smithville on Monday evening last, for the purpose of responding to the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

On motion, General H. H. Watters was called to the chair, and Geo. Wortham, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions for its action. Resolutions heartily approving the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, and providing for the appointment of delegates to the state Guburnatorial Convention to be held at Greensborough on the 10th of April next, were reported and unanimously adopted; and able and eloquent speeches were made by Col. Thos. D. Meares of Brunswick, and Geo. Davis and Jno. A. Baker, Esqrs, of this town.—*Wil. Herald.*

Normal College—We learn that the Sermon at the next annual Commencement at Normal College will be preached by the Rev. A. S. P. Greene, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn., and that the Hon. E. G. Reade, of North Carolina, will deliver the Literary Address on the occasion. It is a source of satisfaction to learn, that notwithstanding the severe weather, the number of students in attendance at this College is much larger than at any previous time. Formerly students from the east stopped at Greensboro', for a private conveyance, they now stop at High Point, four and a half miles from the College.

Greensborough Patriot.

Dr. Hawks.—A history of Commodore Perry's discoveries, experiences and doings in Japan is being prepared by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of New York. It will be comprised in four volumes, the price being fixed at twenty dollars. They will be profusely illustrated. Dr. Hawks is also busily engaged just now on his history of North Carolina.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette (American) is pleased with Fillmore's nomination,, but talks of its distinguished fellow-citizen as follows:

"A. J. Donelson, of this State, was the nominee for the Vice Presidency. We confess some surprise at this selection. Perhaps we are not sufficiently acquainted with Mr. D. to appreciate his claims for that distinguished honor, but for peace, we will agree that "it makes but little difference—if the head is right the tail will follow."

Sale of Negroes.—At a public sale in Lexington on the 5th inst., negroes sold for the following prices:

Charlotte,	aged	30,	$1035	Alex.	aged	23,	$1200
Ben,	"	43,	710	Betty,	"	47,	237
Adaline,	"	17,	1000	Henry,	"	14,	920
Jane,	"	10,	800	Ned,	"	54,	611
Henry,	"	43,	280	Ailsey,	"	21,	1003

Lexington Flag.

Large Sale of Negroes.—The following has been handed us as a correct statement of the sale of negroes belonging to the estate of Montgomery Bell, deceased, at Valley Forge, Dickson county, Tenn., on the 19th and 20th of February last:

25 of 5 years and under,			
23 of over 5	"	"	10,
19 of 10	"	"	15,
16 of 15	"	"	20,
13 of 20	"	"	30,
12 of 30	"	"	40,
16 of 40	"	"	50,
12 of 50 and upwards.			
Total 136			
Amount of sale,			$106,105
Average,			708 16

This is said to be the best sale, all things considered, that has ever taken place in the United States.

Large Defalcation.—Col. Garland, the City Treasurer, is reported as being a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. He attempted to escape in a schooner, but was arrested at the Balize, and brought back to the City.—*N. O. Paper.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1856.

THE CURRENCY—THE STANDARD.—The Raleigh Standard has done us the justice—tardily enough, however—to withdraw its imputation to us, of language for which we are in no way responsible, but which it improperly attributed to us.

The Standard "inclines to the opinion" that the Bank of Fayetteville has *not* the undoubted right to issue $1 and $2 notes; and it enters into an argument to bolster up its inclination. That argument consists of a very partial view of the law, and wholly omits any allusion to the main ground of the clear and incontrovertible legal opinion upon which the Bank has acted from the beginning, without which it never would have issued a $1 or $2 note, and under which it has calmly awaited any proceeding of those who doubt, or profess to doubt, the legality of its issues.

The Standard cites the act of 1830 (chapter 40,) which it would disingenuously have its readers to believe—though it does not say it in so many words—forbade the circulation of *any* bank notes under $5. Whereas the truth is, that the title of that act showed beyond doubt that it only applied to *notes issued by banks in other States*. Here is that title:—

"An act to prohibit the circulation in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of bank notes under five dollars, issued by banks of other States."

And when this act was subsequently embodied in the Revisal of 1836, though the title was changed, the act was not changed, and the marginal abstract (which was passed upon by the Legislature in passing the Revisal) reads as follows:

"Notes of banks of other States, &c. under five dollars, not to be circulated in this State."

It is the shallowest possible pretence, therefore, that this act of 1830 forbade the circulation, "after the 4th of July, 1832," of *any* notes under $5. If this needed any confirmation, it would be found in the fact that the three banks then in the State all issued $1's and $2's, and continued to issue and circulate them, without question, up to the expiration of their charters in 1835, no person dreaming that they were violating the law of 1830, or any other law, by so doing.

There was, therefore, no *general* law in this State in 1848, when the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered, which forbade the issue of 1's and 2's.

If there were any legal impediment to such an issue by that bank, why has not the Legislature, at either of its three sessions since those issues have been circulating, directed proceedings to be instituted against it for a violation of its charter?

In 1850–51, such a bill was offered, but it did not pass. In 1852–'3, no movement of the sort was attempted. In 1854–5, when the Elizabeth city bank issued small notes in the shape of certificates of deposite, the Legislature promptly adopted stringent measures against it, which were only arrested upon the bank agreeing to retrace its false step. Yet no act was passed against the Bank of Fayetteville, except in the *indirect* and *secret* mode disclosed twelve months afterwards by the publication of the Revised Code, by which the unconstitutional attempt was made to "impair the obligation of contracts" by discrediting the entire issues of the Bank

We regret to see that the Standard has worked itself up to a feeling of hostility to the issue of small notes, in reasonable amounts, as at present. A few weeks ago it expressed itself differently, and we did hope that the aid of its ability and of its party influence would be given to a common sense view of the question, which would have but one side to it, we think, if it were not for feelings of party and of self interest.

Passing from this branch of the subject, we come to the Standard's statements as to the manner in which the Currency bills were *altered* from the form in which they were reported to the Assembly, of which alterations nobody seems to have been aware. And as this is the first attempt at a solution of the mystery, we will copy it, as follows:—

"We learn that, while the committee were in session, and before they had disposed of the subject of the currency—the chapter as originally prepared, and as printed, being before them—it was suggested that a new chapter be drawn up, embracing more fully than the printed one, the views of the committee on the subject; and that this duty was undertaken and was performed by one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes. The chapter as it now exists, was handed to the committee—was by them discussed—was adopted, and reported through the chairman of the committee, Mr. Biggs, to the Senate. It passed its three readings in the Senate and in the Commons—was duly ratified by the Speakers, and became a law. Senate Journal, page 84, will show that Mr. Biggs, in reporting the bill from the committee, *recommended its passage*. This, of course, could not have been done without the sanction of the joint committee. The chapter on currency (36) as it now stands, consists, first, of this bill from the 1st section to the 6th section inclusive; second, of the substance of a resolution —constituting section 7—passed at the same session, to be found on 132d page of the Laws as published at the close of the session; and third, of a law passed at the same session, introduced by Mr. Rayner, and constituting sections 8 and 9. The resolution referred to was probably introduced by Mr. Outlaw, as on the 10th of January, 1855, pending a debate on chartering the Bank of Wilmington, that gentleman "offered an amendment prohibiting the issue of notes of less value than $5, and stated his intention of following it up with another, prohibiting the receipt in payment of public dues, of the paper of any bank issuing notes of less value than $5." Mr. Outlaw's amendment was adopted in committee of the whole, yeas 43, nays 41. [N. C. Standard of Jan. 13, 1855.] We have examined our files, but find no account of any discussion in either House of chapter 36 on currency. The question of currency was, however, thoroughly discussed in both Houses, on propositions to charter and recharter banks. On the 7th December, eight days before the chapter on currency was reported to the Senate by Mr. Biggs, it was, on motion of Mr. Wilder, "Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of instituting legal proceedings against all banks, or trust or insurance companies in this State, that have issued bills, bonds, notes or certificates of a less amount than three dollars." And on the 10th January, an animated debate took place in the Commons on the subject of small notes, in which Messrs. Outlaw, Steele, Phillips, Myers, Dortch, Jordan, Bullock, Waugh, R. H. Smith, Williams, Gorrell, D. F. Caldwell, Shepherd, Martin, and others participated. Mr. Steele "stated his intention of proposing an amendment, (to Mr. Outlaw's amendment, already referred to,) prohibiting the issue of notes of less value than three dollars." Mr. Phillips—one of the joint committee on the Revised Code—"was in favor of the amendment, *as the small bills drive the specie out of circulation.*" Mr. Dortch—also of the committee on the Revised Code—"stated that the Revised Statutes imposed a penalty on any person circulating foreign bills of less value than $5." Mr. Bullock "spoke in favor of the amendment, and hoped it would be adopted." Mr. Waugh was in favor of the amendment, and wished it distinctly understood that he would not support any bank bill without a clause prohibiting notes under $5." Mr. Smith "approved of the amendment. It had worked well in Virginia, and would, if adopted here, have a similar effect." Mr. Outlaw "took issue against the assertion that his amendment was opposed to public feeling. The issue of small bills upon bad paper was most profitable to the banks, while the loss fell upon the poor man. It was the duty of the Legislature to protect him, and not legislate in favor of banks which could protect themselves." Messrs. Myers, Gorrell, Caldwell, and others opposed the amendment. [N. C. Standard, Jan. 13, 1855.]

"The chapter on currency, as it now exists in the Revised Code, passed like many other laws—there was nothing unusual nor extraordinary about it. We have shown how it was "altered *before*" it passed, and the different acts of which it is composed. We have also shown that "the special committee" must have discussed it, and that they recommended its passage. One thing is certain, however—the existing law differs from that reported by the Commissioners, and printed for the use of members; and it is to be regretted that the substitute was not also printed and laid on their desks."

It was "suggested," says the Standard, that a new chapter be drawn up. Suggested by whom? We do not know that it would be a matter of any importance, but the very concealment of the name of the mover of this new chapter is suspicious. In the proceedings of the Legislature, the Journals and the newspapers generally tell who originate all important measures. They are done in the light of day. But here is a very important measure concocted in secret, and neither entreaty nor complaint has been successful to drag out the truth in regard to it. It is an odious act, attempting to do an unconstitutional thing by indirection, "suggested" by somebody, and performed by somebody else; and if not *smuggled* through the Legislature, at least passed without the knowledge of the Legislators,—which we take to be pretty much the same thing. The Standard itself frankly admits that "it is to be regretted that the substitute was not also printed and laid on the desks" of the members. This justifies all the complaints which we and others have made as to the manner of passing the law, and is in conflict with the Standard's previous position that "there was nothing unusual nor extraordinary about it."

The Standard gives an account, above, of remarks and proceedings in the last Legislature, compiled from that paper of Jan'y 1855. We have no means of examining the whole proceedings of which the Standard thus gives a part, and which might, if stated entire, assume a very different aspect. But several things are apparent even from what it has given us: 1st. That Mr. Outlaw's amendment was applicable to the bill to charter the Bank of Wilmington, then pending. 2d. That it is shown by Mr. Dortch's remark, that the Revised Statute founded on the act of 1830 was understood to refer only to bills of other States. 3d. That Mr. Outlaw's amendment and Mr. Phillips's endorsement of it show the same thing; for if there were already a general law prohibiting the circulation (and of course the issue) of 1's and 2's by North Carolina banks, these learned lawyers had too much good sense and legal learning to propose another law identical with one already existing. 4th. That Mr. Wilder offered a resolution, which was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of instituting legal proceedings against all banks, &c. issuing notes less than $3. Now what was the report of the Judiciary committee? The Standard being careful not to give it, we think it may fairly be inferred that that committee reported against any such legal proceedings, and that the Legislature concurred in the report—thus ignoring the bill of indictment subsequently "suggested" by somebody, and passed as a true bill by a jury either asleep or absent.

WHIG MOVEMENTS.—On Tuesday evening last, says the N. Y. correspondent of the National Intelligencer, "a private meeting of a special committee of prominent Whigs of this city was held for the purpose of deliberating upon the attitude of the party in the approaching Presidential campaign. According to one report it was decided to adhere without deviation and without compromise to the old Whig platform, and a sub-committee was instructed to report a plan for the reorganization of the party in this city and county. Other reports say there was a tendency to endorse the first nominee of the American party, but the candidate for the Vice-Presidency was objectionable, and nothing definite was arrived at. Another meeting is to be held in the course of the week, and we shall probably then be favored with an authentic account of the proceedings, which are regarded with considerable interest by outsiders.

A number of the Whig members of the Maryland Legislature have called a State Convention, to meet in Baltimore on the 31st inst. It is truly stated in their Address that "there are many thousand old line Whigs, who, though they have remained quiet in the strife of the parties contending for mastery, still cherish their principles."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The K. N. State Council has adopted resolutions pledging Massachusetts to the Springfield (Abolition) platform, and refusing to adopt the Philadelphia nominees "until assured that they heartily endorse the principles of the American party, and will vindicate the just rights of the freemen of the North."

By Telegraph.

We are favored with a despatch to one of our Merchants announcing the arrival of the Africa at New York on Saturday last. The only news mentioned is that middling and lower grades of cotton had fallen one-sixteenth of a penny, in consequence of large receipts from the United States.

VIEWS OF AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN.—The following extracts from a letter to a gentleman of this town, express the views of one of the most intelligent and practical citizens of Western North Carolina. They are of great interest to this section of the State:—

"I entirely and fully concur with you in the opinion that a united and vigorous effort should be made to extend the "Western Rail Road," from its present proposed terminus, through the North Western section of the State to the Tennessee line, with a view to its ultimate connection with the East Tennessee & Virginia Rail Road at a point a few miles east of Jonesboro'. The construction of a road upon the line suggested would afford accommodations and facilities to a large and valuable portion of the State, not now within a convenient distance of any of the Rail Road lines, either finished or in course of construction, whilst it would open up to Fayetteville and Wilmington the trade of a very large and valuable back country, which is now diffused and distributed amongst probably a dozen different small market towns. A connection by Rail Road with East Tennessee and South Western Virginia would be immensely valuable to the commercial towns of our State—much more so, in my view, than is generally supposed; and I have the most satisfactory assurances that such a connection is greatly desired by the people of those sections. This connection would open to us the great Iron region of Tennessee, and also the no less valuable Salt and Plaster section of South Western Virginia, whilst it would also connect us by Rail Road on the most direct practicable line with all the North Western States. It is true as you suggest that the "Western N. C. Rail Road" is likely to be located so far to the South as to be of little or no benefit to the North Western section of the State.

"With regard to the particular locality of the line suggested by you, I have no preference. I think, however, that it should pass through the Counties mentioned, viz: Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Yadkin, and Wilkes—thence by the most practicable gap across the Blue Ridge to some point on the East Tennessee & Virginia Rail Road—probably the one above suggested would be the most eligible. The Counties mentioned, together with a large number of others lying contiguous, I have no doubt would unite readily and heartily in the proposed scheme, and that very liberal subscriptions may be calculated upon from all of them, as this is the only improvement from which they have even any hope for relief from the inconveniences and disadvantages under which they have so long labored."

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.—James W. Singleton, of Illinois, wrote to the Richmond Examiner, on the 19th ult., that the friends of Judge Douglas will present his name to the ensuing Locofoco Convention at Cincinnati as a candidate for the nomination of the party for President. As this has not been contradicted during the two weeks since its publication, it is supposed to have been authorised.

It is a remarkable fact, that in the Pennsylvania State Convention, last week, President Pierce did not get a single vote. Buchanan and Dallas had them all. Pierce was put off with an empty compliment applauding his administration, which, if it had meant any thing, would have entitled him to the votes of his party.

The Locofoco party in the New Jersey Legislature are united in favor of Mr. Buchanan.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The English Government has brought before Parliament a bill, similar to one submitted by Mr. Steele, of Richmond, to our last Legislature, by which, says the London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, the law of partnership is brought into harmony with the tendencies of the age, and settled on the highest principles of political philosophy, and in accordance with the generally approved decisions of commercial wisdom. All the old laws of partnership and liability are swept away at a stroke. Persons are to be allowed to invest what amount they please in business with a relative or friend, and take their proper share of his profits, without incurring, to an unlimited extent, his liabilities. Of course, the absolute trader himself is answerable "to the uttermost farthing;" the friend who may have invested money with him only to the extent of his investment. Joint-stock companies, with limited liabilities, may be formed on the smallest or the largest scale, and, while facilities are given for their *bona fide* and honorable operation, every check is provided to guard against the possibility of fraud. This bill is spoken of in some of the daily papers as the most "complete, satisfactory, and statesmanlike measure which modern legislation has produced. It effects a great and necessary reform, and, should it become a law, will remain on the statute-book a monument of the clear-headed statesmanship of its legislative parent."

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.—The following is a report of an undignified and disreputable wrangle in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last.—

Mr. Butler defended Mr. Atchison from alleged interference in the affairs of Kansas

Mr. Toucey followed, taking similar ground.

Mr. Hale replied, drawing a sketch of some New England politicians, who seemed to think that the curse originally pronounced upon the tempter belonged to them, namely: "upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat." [Laughter.] Thus they bow down before the slavery power, which dispenses a large share of the patronage of the country, making great pretensions of devotion to the Constitution themselves, while they accuse every man of treason who dares to assert his manhood and claim the right to speak for himself.

Mr. Toucey having used the words "mean and despicable," explained to Mr. Hale that he meant them to apply to those not willing to accord to others what they claim for themselves relative to rights in common with territories.

Mr. Wilson took exception to some of Mr. Toucey's remarks, intimating that he considered Mr. Toucey beneath contempt. (Sensation.)

Mr. Houston wanted to know whether this was to be a free fight. (Laughter.)

Mr. Seward—Yes.

Mr. Houston—Then I move an adjournment.

The motion was agreed to.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Wednesday last, Mr. Hunter reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the repair of barracks and military quarters.

The contested election of Mr. Trumbull, of Indiana, was decided in favor of that Senator.

The motion to print 10,000 of the President's Kansas message being taken up, Mr. Butler defended the character of Gen. Atchison from all the imputations cast upon him in the course of the debate. He alluded, in the course of his remarks, to an assertion of Mr. Hale that the Supreme Court was the citadel of slavery, and refuted with great effect the charge of Southern aggression, so often and so heedlessly made by fanatical philanthropists.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hale, Seward, Wilson, Toucey, and others, and assumed somewhat of a personal character.

On Thursday, Mr. Brown introduced a bill for the construction of a rail road and telegraphic line from some point on the Mississippi river, south of latitude 37°, to the Pacific coast at San Francisco. The bill grants above 40,000,000 acres, for which the company are to pay 5 cts. an acre, and before obtaining a title, requires the said company to deposit $500,000 as security that they will faithfully carry out the work according to the provisions of the bill. Within 18 months 100 miles of the road must be completed. The government is to pay $600 per mile for carrying the mail until the road is finished and ten years thereafter; and such reasonable sums as the Secretary of War determines upon for carrying troops, munitions of war, &c. The road is to be forfeited if it is not built within ten years, and all lands except those paid for are to revert to the U. S. The bill grants a right of way 400 yards wide. It was referred to the Committee on a Pacific Railroad. Mr. Weller said the committee would endeavor to report on the bill next week.

The fortification bill was next taken up and discussed.

In the House of Representatives on Wednesday, Mr. Hickman, from the committee on Elections, reported on the Kansas contested case. This was the majority (or abolition) report. A minority report was presented by Mr. Stephens of Geo.

Messrs. Grow and Cadwalader spoke on the Kansas question.

Two of the minor appropriation bills were passed.

On Thursday, the House was engaged on a communication from the Court of Claims, presenting bills for the payment of certain private claims allowed by that Court.

On Friday, the Kansas debate was continued by several members, but without interest.

FOR GOVERNOR.—A writer from Brunswick in the Raleigh Register suggests Thomas D. Meares, Esq., of that county, as a suitable candidate for Governor.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—It appears, from a letter of Judge O'Neall, a Trustee of the College, that the late riot, bad as it was, has been greatly exaggerated by other writers from Columbia. Judge O'Neall mentions that several persons were severely injured, but no one seems to have been killed, during the alarming riots.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The locofoco Convention has nominated Buchanan for President, by a vote of 126 to 55 for Mr. Dallas. Resolutions in favor of the Union, against slavery agitation, endorsing the Kansas Bill, &c., were passed by acclamation.

☞ A friend laughingly called our attention, a few days ago, to sundry savage remarks aimed at us by a paper published in Western North Carolina. The idea enforced was that the Observer evidently intended to change its politics, *because it had not done so already!*

The abuse is of very little consequence, as intelligent people will readily understand it. It would be of less consequence if one of the editors of the paper in question would pay a small bill for *printing paper*, which we have been unsuccessfully endeavoring to collect for about four years.

As to changing our politics, we have no intention to do any thing of the kind, for the accommodation of any of the numerous "foxes who have lost their tails." We are Whigs, and intend to remain Whigs. As such, constantly and consistently, we can afford to be regarded as not "reliable" by all such as *were* Whigs, and were bitterly opposed to the Know Nothings until that party appeared to be carrying every thing before it, when they found it convenient to "turn a sharp corner."

County Court.—The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county has been in session during the present week. On Thursday, County business was transacted. The tax on real estate was fixed at 44 cents on the $100 valuation and the Poll tax at 99 cents—the former being 8 cents and the latter 5 cents less than last year's assessment.

State's day was changed from Thursday to Friday, and the Appeal and Ca Sa Dockets are hereafter to be taken up on Monday and disposed of.

Gurdon Deming, Charles D. Nixon, and A. J. O'Hanlon were appointed a Committee of Finance for the ensuing year.

Arch'd McLean, Esq., was re-elected County Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to repair or rebuild the Bridge over Rockfish on the Wilmington road.

G. S. Deming was appointed a Constable in the Town District and R. Wooten in the country District.—*North Carolinian.*

The Raleigh *Standard* thinks it exceedingly proper for the Senior Class at Chapel Hill to have chosen Archbishop Hughes of New York to preach the Graduating Sermon at next Commencement. We entertain a very different opinion. Our University, though not a sectarian, is emphatically a Protestant, institution; and the people want no Popery about it. Its founders were Protestants; and we cannot but regard it as an insult to their memory to bring an emissary of the Pope into its venerable halls.—It is nothing but justice to the Faculty to say that they tried to prevent the selection, but were not able to do so.—*Argus.*

Mediation between England and the United States.—A Paris correspondent states quite positively that a proposal has been made by the French government to arbitrate the differences now existing between the governments of England and the United States, and that England has already given her assent to it.

Recruits for Nicaragua.—Yesterday morning, the 27th, the steamship Prometheus took her departure from New Orleans with not less than 300 young and adventurous spirits, who went forth to stake their fortunes with the man of destiny, the gallant and indomitable Walker. They were in two detachments, the accomplished Capt. D. W. Thorpe heading one, and Lieut. James T. Coleman, of Mississippi, the other. Both corps presented an array of eager, hopeful, and intelligent faces and stalwart forms rarely assembled.

Delta.

MONEY MARKET, N. Y., March 4.

The market was less buoyant before the Baltic's news, and the latter was received with mingled expressions of distrust and disgust. A few of the timid look upon the concentration of troops in Canada as a complication of the matters in dispute between us and Great Britain, and are therefore alarmed; while many others, even of those who regard the measure as an act of menace, do not tremble exceedingly, and look upon the fist shaken in the face of the country as a school boy vaunt, fit only to scare women and children. The commercial letters from Liverpool and London all allude to it, and deprecate the excitement it is so well calculated to create here; here and there one mentions it as an equivalent for the former withdrawal of troops for the Crimea, and as having no reference to this country; but the most sagacious of the English bankers, as well as the resident Americans, speak of it in terms of the most decided disapprobation, as intended for a measure of precaution, but well calculated to kindle a blaze in this country not easily extinguished.

Explanation of the Transfer of British Troops to Canada.—There are usually eight regiments of British troops stationed in the Canadas; when the war broke out, all but three were sent to the Crimea. They are no longer needed there, and they are accordingly sent back, or a portion of them, to Canada.

This is the explanation which is given of the order for the removal of troops, which created such a sensation yesterday upon the arrival of the Baltic.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Enlistment Affair in Parliament.—The London Press, of the 16th ult., which has the reputation of being the organ of Disraeli, in alluding to the debate on the enlistment difficulty, says:

"It is singular to remark how exactly the predictions made when the foreign-enlistment bill was urged through the legislature, more than a year ago, have been fulfilled by the results. One of the strongest objections to it was, that it would tend to embroil us with neutral States. The objection was overborne, and the caution it should have suggested was disregarded. The Foreign Legion has up to this time been not of the slightest service to us, though it has involved us in a serious difficulty with America, and has unfortunately placed us primarily in the wrong."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 10.

BACON—	10½ a 11½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a	Cuba	43 a 45
CANDLES–F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans	48 a 50
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 5½
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed	$1 a 1 10
COFFEE—Rio	15 a 16	Tanners'	75 a 1 00
Laguira	15 a 00	SALT—	
St. Domingo	00 a 00	Liv'p. sack	1 65 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, bu.	0 00 a 0 00
Fair to Good	9½ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.	8½ a 9	Flaxsed	1 25 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover,prlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny	18 a 20	SHOT—	
Dundee	18 a 00	Com.pr bag	2 25 a 0 00
Burlaps	00 a 00	Buck	2 25 a 0 00
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	70 a 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	63 a 65
Bro Sheetings	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 53
Osnaburgs	9½ a 10	Northern "	50 a 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jamaica "	2 00 a 2 50
Family	7 50 a 0 00	Fr. Brandy	4 00 a 6 00
Superfine	7 25 a 0 00	American Gin	75 a 80
Fine	7 00 a 0 00	Holland "	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched	6 75 a 0 00	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf	13 a
Corn	75 a 00	Crushed	12 a 12½
Wheat	1 25 a 0 00	St. Croix	11 a 12
Oats	45 a 50	Porto Rico	11 a 12
Peas	65 a 70	New Orleans	11 a
Rye	90 a 1 00	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HYDES—Dry	11 a 12	TOBACCO—	
Green	4 a 5	Leaf	00 a 00
IRON—		Manufactured	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar	a 6	WHITE LEAD–	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, wide	a 7	WINDOW GLASS—	
English	4 a 4½	8 x 10	$2½ a $2½
LARD—	0 a 12	10 x 12	$2½ a 00
LEAD—	8½ a 00	WOOL—	15 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—At the close of last week Cotton fell off full ½, and the news by the Africa may cause a further decline. See telegraph report.

Flour—We advance our figures.

Corn steady.

Spirits Turpentine 35.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 40, virgin 1 92, hard 1 40. Spirits 87½. No. 2 Rosin 1 25; no sale of other kinds. Tar 1 80. 120 bales up country Fodder sold at 1 15 per 100 lbs. cash.

At New York, Cotton has fallen ⅛ to ¼; middling uplands 10¼. Southern Flour steady at 8 50 to 10 25. Southern Corn 65 to 70. Spirits Turpentine dull at 40½ to 41. Rosin 1 60.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. March 7.—Str. Flora McDonald, with goods for S J Hinsdale, T Smith, Rockfish Co, C M Bingham, S Johnson, J M Worth & Co, A A McKethan, J Cowles jr, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, J O Ross, W Hales, Starr & Williams, M Russell, D & W McLaurin.

Banks' Line. March 7, Str. Scottish Chief, with goods for J Kyle, jr, R Mitchell, G Lauder, S T Hawley & Son, C C Hall, W McIntyre, C Banks, A Johnson, jr, E H Wharton, C Goddard.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. March 7 and 8, Strs Rowan and Fanny with passengers, and goods for R M Orrell, Williamson & Overbaugh, Porter & Winslow, Cook & Johnson, J W Powers & Co, J O Boon & Co, J H Hall, G McNeill, T J Johnson, Beaver Creek Co, C Lutterloh, R Little, Cedar Falls Co, E W Willings & Co, J Cowles, M C Lamont, P P Johnson, J L Bryan, J McPherson, Drake, Parker & Co, J W Lett, A J O'Hanlon, H & E J Lilly, H Erambert, W Lutterloh.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 5.—Schr Ellen Randall fm Little River. 6.—Schrs. Margaret Y Davis fm Boston; Lenon, Isabel and Lama fm Shallotte; Humming Bird fm N. Y. 7.—Schr. Abba fm N. Y.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., March 1, 1856:

J F Ansley.

Mr Ellender Beasley, Miss Elizabeth Bethune, Elizabeth A Buie, Nancy A Bryant.

T M Chatterton, Daniel Chapman, Joel Copland.

Jackson Davis, John Dove.

J W Emitt, J T Eubanks.

J S Farabee, Mrs E Freeman.

James A Glenn, W P Griffin.

Bengarmin Hooker, Charles Hays, Miss Elizabeth W Hall, Joel Haithcock.

A L Johnson, Cornelius Jackson, J Jostin, J C Janette.

Starky King.

W H Low.

W L Martine, J D Mullinix, J B Muse, A W Marshall, Mrs Mary Morris, Malcom Morrison, William Moore.

John Patterson, Eliza Piner, Albert G Peebles.

Neill McNeill, Neill McQueen, Neill McDugald 3, Col. A. S. McKay, John McCormick 2, Miss Flora A McPherson 2, Elizabeth McKethan, D J McAllister.

Isabella Ray, Erastus N Root, William Rodgers.

Arch'd Shaw, Margret Starks, Allen Shaw, Larkin Smith, J N Stier.

Micager Thomas.

Elizabeth A Wheeler, Miss Martha Wigings, W A Williams, Nathan Watson, Stephen Wilson, Patrick Willson, Elizabeth Walker.

N. B Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

MARRIED,

In Oxford, N. C. on Monday, 25th Feb'y, by the Rev. Robt. Sutton, JAMES T. LITTLEJOHN, Esq., to Mrs. SOPHIE M. MICHEAU, late of Petersburg, Va.

In Moore county, 8th ult., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. HENRY A. BLAND, of Chatham, to Miss MARY D., daughter of D. M. R. McIntosh, Esq.

In Greensborough, 4th inst., by Rev. Wm. H. Bobbitt, Mr. B. B. BULLA, of the firm of Bulla & Briles, of Randolph, N. C., to Miss TELITHA A. PARKER, of Greensboro', N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening, the 6th inst., Mr. JAMES E. LAWRENCE, aged 30 years.

In this county, on the 5th inst., Mrs. MARY L. MARTIN, wife of Rev. Joseph Martin of the N. C. Conference, and daughter of Wm. E. and Sophia Carver.

At the residence of Franklin J. Faison, Esq., in Sampson county, on the 9th ult., Mr. JOHN W. GRICE, aged 52 years.

WHIG MEETING AT KENANSVILLE,

ON MONDAY or TUESDAY of the ensuing Superior Court week. Several addresses may be expected. All true Whigs of Duplin are respectfully and earnestly requested to attend.

A HENRY CLAY WHIG.

ANNUAL MEETING.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD OFFICE,
March 8, 1856.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Rail Road Company will take place in Fayetteville on MONDAY the 17th inst.

JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary.

LOST.—A Gold Sleeve Button. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this Office.
March 10. 85

Have your Daguerreotypes taken this week, for ONE DOLLAR and UPWARDS, by CROWL, at his Rooms over Dr. Foulkes' Drug Store, Hay Street. Entrance at side door, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.

N. B. Old Bachelors are particularly invited to call,—as they will hear of something that will interest them.
March 10, 1856.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

RECEIVED this day, a lot of Ladies' dark and light Kid Gloves. B. F. PEARCE.
March 10. 85-2t

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has opened a shop on Anderson street, in the room formerly occupied as a Lawyer's office by A. A. T. Smith; at which all kinds of work in his line will be executed with neatness and despatch, according to the latest fashions. He solicits the custom of his friends and the public.

THOMAS RHODES.
Fayetteville, March 10. 85-tf

TABLE CUTLERY.

A FRESH supply of Ivory, Ebony, and Horn tip handle KNIVES and FORKS, of superior quality. Also, Britania Communion Setts.

Britania Spoons, Tea Waiters, Table Mats, &c.

For sale by W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Dealer in Crockery, Glass, &c.
March 7. 85-2w

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate saddle and harness HORSE, well broke, and perfectly gentle in any kind of harness. Apply soon to W. R. WILEY.
March 10. 85-3t

DRUGS,

Medicines, Dyes, Glass, &c.

THE Undersigned are opening for their Spring Sales a fresh assortment of all goods in their line, both domestic and foreign.

In offering their stock, they are enabled by important changes in their business to assure to Cash and prompt 6 months' Buyers BARGAINS in all descriptions of their goods,—the quality to be strictly as represented.

Physicians have an opportunity of selecting from our Stock the most RELIABLE and POPULAR Pharmaceutical and Chemical preparations at reduced prices.

Druggists, Merchants, and buyers generally will find a large supply, comprising all new and approved remedies; standard Patent Medicines, fashionable Perfumery, Toilette preparations, &c., which will be furnished of the best quality and at the very lowest prices.

Catalogues of prices furnished when desired, and an examination of our stock solicited.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 100 N. 3d St., Philadelphia.
March 10. 85-2mi

HOUSE AND LOT IN PITTSBORO' FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY 19th March, (being Superior Court week,) I will offer for sale at Auction, at the Court House in Pittsborough, my House and Lot, situated about 100 yards west of the Court House, adjoining the Methodist Church Lot and opposite the Tavern formerly kept by Mrs. Poe.

Terms, 6 months' credit.

D. J. McLEOD.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 3. 84*3ti

Fish Nets & Net Twine

For sale by W. H. CARVER.
March 6 84-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon with his Brother Joseph Bonaparte; Olmsted's Journey in the Seaboard Slave States; Memoirs of Susan Allibone; The Way of Salvation, by Albert Barnes.

Further supplies of Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland; Bayard Taylor's India, China and Japan; Eldora; The Old Homestead, by Mrs. Stephens; Rose Clark; Widow Bedot, The Escaped Nun, The Hidden Path, Alone, and other popular Works. Peterson's Familiar Science; Short Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Banker's Cases; and various School Books.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
March 5.

BOARDING,

PRIVATE AND TRANSIENT,

FRONT STREET.

L. MALLETT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 1, 1856. 83-2m

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 1 1856. 65-tf

SUPERIOR FRENCH TRUSSES.

Successful Treatment of Hernia!

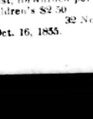
THIS article, from its extreme neatness and lightness, *weighing only three ounces*, and its *successful treatment of the most difficult cases of Hernia*, has won for it the highest praise from Physicians, both in this country and in Europe, over the heavy, clumsy Truss heretofore worn. For Rupture. It has no superior in the treatment of Hernia. Forwarded per mail free of charge. Single Truss $5. Double $8. State which side is affected, and size around Hips.

We also manufacture Trusses of all descriptions, from infant to an adult in size. Elastic Lace Utero-Abdominal supporters (for falling of the womb,) highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. They do not chafe the hips as those constructed with steel springs which makes them very unpleasant to wear.

Elastic Net Stockings, for Varicose Veins, Tropical Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Weakness at knee and ankle joint. This is a very superior article, and highly recommended by physicians. Instruments for Curvature of the Spine, Club-Foot, Weak Ankles in Children. Suspensory Bandages, and also all descriptions of Instruments and Bandages, manufactured for diseases that require mechanical aid for their relief.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
Importers and Manufacturers of Trusses
No. 32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m

DISEASES OF A PULMONARY CHARACTER,



PREVENTED, AND AN ELEGANCE OF FIGURE ACQUIRED, by those who have weak contracted chests, and are round or stoop shouldered, by wearing "VANHORN'S PATENT CHEST EXPANDER OR ELASTIC SHOULDER BRACE, adapted to adults of both sexes," and invaluable for children when growing, to improve their form. They are light and elastic, and interfere with no style of dress. The gentleman's brace answers as a suitable substitute for suspenders. Size required in inches around the chest and waist; forwarded per mail, free of charge. Ladies' and Gents', $3; Children's $2 50.

C. W. VANHORN & CO.,
32 NORTH NINTH ST., below Arch, Philadelphia.
Oct. 16, 1855. 45-6m

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE

Of Cumberland County for 1855, *together with the Expenditures of the different Departments.*

Balance on hand Feb'y 1855, in the hands of Arch. McLean, County Trustee,	$4,511.87	
Received to Feb'y 1856,	6,061.14	
		$10,573.01
Expended for Jury uses, which includes payment to Judges, Justices, and Officers for holding Courts,	$2,235.56	
Ordinary expenses of the County,	2,985.86	
Support of Deaf and Dumb at Raleigh,	158.57	
Paid for Jail Lot, repairs, &c.,	1,689.99	
		$7,069.98
Balance on hand Feb'y 26, 1856,		$3,503.03

The above balances are applicable to the following purposes, viz:

County uses,	$2,207.05
Jury uses,	1,131.97
Deaf and Dumb,	164.01
	$3,503.03

The following amounts are set forth as showing some of the principal items paid out of the Jury fund, other than for ordinary uses, viz:

Paid Judges for holding Extra Terms,	$180.00
" Jury " " " "	241.24
Officers for waiting on the Court	19.10
	$440.34

Also, paid out of fund for County uses viz:

Jno. D. McArthur, supporting prisoners in Jail,	$673.50
Paid for Blankets for prisoners in Jail,	72.50
Paid for building and repairing Bridges,	310,00
Solicitors for extra services,	90.00
Sheriff " "	150.00
Jno. McLaurin " "	200.00
Jesse Warden, Insolvents, &c. in Superior Court,	198.00
Blank books, stationery, and printing,	100.00
	$1,794.00

The balance of the County Fund, $1,191.86 is absorbed in the payment of State witnesses, repairs of Court House, and numerous incidental expenses, for which the County is liable.

STATEMENT of the Account of the Treasurer of Board of Wardens of the Poor for 1855, *viz:*

Balance on hand, Feb'y 1855,	$1,121.71
Received from Sheriff,	1,766.05
From other sources,	85.54
	$3,273.28
Expended, including commissions,	2,780.08
Balance, Feb'y 26, 1856,	$493.20

The expenditure may be classed as follows:

Doctor's bills,	$237.75
Repair of Poor House, &c.,	300.00
Pay of Superintendent,	250.00
Commissions on expenditures,	106.92
Provisions, clothing, wood, and burying the dead,	1,885.41
	$2,780.08

G. DEMING,
Chm'n Com. Finance, C. C.
Fayetteville, March 6, 1856.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Baltic, with Liverpool advices to February 20, is telegraphed off Sandy Hook. The following is the substance of all the news yet received.

The peace conference was to open on the 23d. All the Envoys had arrived at Paris.

Confidence in the establishment of peace continued.

The rumors of war with the United States, were subsiding in England. The subject had become very unpopular with the people and merchants generally.

The London Times announces that the 18th Regiment and a battalion of Rifles are about to be despatched to Canada. Several other regiments will follow, so as to concentrate a powerful force in that country. It is rumored also that almost every regiment attached to the Home service has received intimations that their services may be required in Canada.

There is no intelligence of the missing steamer Pacific.

Liverpool Markets—Cotton unchanged. Sales of three days amounted to 26,000 bales.

Breadstuffs have advanced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Important from Nicaragua.—The steamer Star of the West, from Nicaragua, has arrived.

On the 10th instant a decree was promulgated at the city of Grenada by Gen. Walker annexing the whole Mosquito territory as an integral portion of Nicaragua. Shortly afterward the Diplomatic Corps, headed by Col. Kinney, arrived from San Juan and had an audience with Gen. Walker. On the following day Col. Kinney was placed under arrest, and subsequently banished the territory of Nicaragua, and sent, under the charge of Mayor Martin, to the Atlantic seaboard.

The University's Family Remedies:

ISSUED under the Seal, Sanction and Authority of
THE UNIVERSITY
OF FREE MEDICINE AND POPULAR KNOWLEDGE:
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 29, 1853,
with a Capital of $100,000,
Mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the Community with

RELIABLE REMEDIES

Wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, located in Philadelphia —Home Dispensary and office,
No. 48 ARCH STREET,
has purchased from Dr. JOHN R. ROWAND, his
CELEBRATED
ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,
known for upwards of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for
FEVER AND AGUE, &c.,
and his inestimable Remedy for
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
ROWAND'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF BLACKBERRY ROOT,
which highly improved and
POPULAR REMEDIES, together with
The University's Remedy for Complaints of the LUNGS;
The University's Remedy for DISPEPSIA or INDIGESTION;
The University's Remedy for COSTIVE-BOWELS, are for sale by J. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 22. 72-3m

North Carolina Readers.

THE Undersigned are prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, *upon very favorable terms*, to Teachers, Booksellers, Merchants, Book Pedlars, and others, the **SERIES of NORTH CAROLINA READERS**, Nos. 1 and 2, by PROFESSOR HUBBARD, of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq. now Superintendent of Common Schools. Of Nos. 1 and 2, which are new books, just issued, we will hand a copy gratis to any Teacher who may apply. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the C. F. and D. R. Navigation Company, at Pittsboro', until the 14th of March 1856, for the work on Deep River, and for all materials according to the plans and specifications of the Engineer, to be filed in the office.

HENRY A. LONDON, Secretary.
Pittsboro' Jan. 21, 1856. 72-td

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

THE SUBSCRIBER has erected a
STEAM SAW MILL,
8 miles from Fayetteville, on the Western Plank Road, and will be prepared to furnish

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,

at the shortest notice, deliverable either in town or at the Mill. Terms as reasonable as can be afforded.

Mr. Jas. F. Marsh, of the firm of Troy & Marsh, in Fayetteville, is authorised to make contracts for my Lumber. DAVID KIVETT.
Cumberland Co., Jan'y 25, 1856. 73-6m

LUTTERLOH & CO'S LINE,
For Passengers and Freight.

STEAMER FANNY LUTTERLOH leaves her wharf at Fayetteville at sun-rise, on Mondays and Thursdays, and at Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays 10 o'clock, A. M., (Passengers and Freights.) Steamer Rowan (in good repair,) with good Flats, will run regularly for Freights.

J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.
W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
August 7, 1855. 25tf

Wilmington & Fayetteville Passenger Line.

THE NEW STEAMER "MAGNOLIA" will leave Fayetteville Tuesdays and Fridays at 15 minutes after sunrise, and Wilmington Wednesdays and Saturdays at o'clock. Passage $4.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 14, 1855. 9-tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

COUNCIL, RAY & CO.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE,

ARE now receiving their FALL STOCK of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

In which may be found FOR THE LADIES:

Plain col'd, Plaid, White and Black DeLAINES; CASHMERES and MERINOS; Plain and Fig'd Fancy and Black SILKS; Cloth MANTLES and CLOAKS; Cloak CLOTH; SKIRTS and SKIRTING; Merino VESTS; BONNETS; EMBROIDERIES &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Hats; Boots and Shoes; Vestings; Cassimeres; White, Black and Fancy Stocks and Cravats; Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

—ALSO,—

Linseys, Kerseys and Plains, Blankets, Brogans, Table Cloths and Covers, Allendale Sheetings, Children's Kid Gloves, Wool Sacks and Comforts, Youths' and Boy's Clothing, English and Italian Crapes, Dimity, Embroidery Silks and Braids.

A good assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and GAITERS; GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
Sept. 20. 37-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines, of any power or style,
Saw Mills of every variety,
Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
Rice-field Pumps and Engines,
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Thrashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shafting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass " " "
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will by promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction,

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT

Being in charge of men of talents and experience. I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington N. C.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct 15. 46-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR FALL & WINTER TRADE,
1856.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving his usual assortment of the most approved styles of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,
and Children's Shoes of various descriptions.

—ALSO,—

TRAVELLING and PACKING TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Old customers and new ones are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

☞ First come, first served.

J. C. THOMSON, Old Stand,
Market Square.
Sept. 3, 1855. 33-tf

The Southern Harmony and Musical Companion, new edition, enlarged and revised. A further supply of this popular book just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

More LAW BOOKS.

SANDERS on Uses and Trusts, with American Notes, new edition, 2 Vols. in one;
Williams on Personal Property, American Notes;
Adams's Equity, 2d Edition, (better than the 3d.;)
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
Dec. 22.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 7th Session of this School will commence on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, under the supervision of the Rev. Geo. B. Scott, M. A., of the University of Edinburgh, (Scotland,) Principal, assisted by Mrs. Scott in the Primary Department.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott have both made Teaching the business of their lives; and from the experience which the Trustees have had, during the past year, of their zeal, fidelity, and success, in the discharge of the duties of their profession, they confidently recommend them to Parents and Guardians, as pre-eminently qualified by temper, talents, and acquirements for the instruction of students, in all the branches of an English, Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Education.

The Trustees respectfully invite the public to a personal examination of the system pursued in the School.

Terms—$8, $12, and $20, per Session of five months, (French included in the 3d grade without extra charge.)

Board can be had with the undersigned in the Boarding house belonging to the School or in private families at $8, per month.

One half fees and Board invariably paid in advance.

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C., Dec. 12, 1855. 13tf

CLINTON
FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th inst., after a short vacation.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

The Trustees have engaged for the next year the services of a celebrated Musician, Mr. Stradelli, of the State of New York, to take charge of the Musical Department, and also his Lady, Mrs. Stradelli, to conduct the Painting. These engagements will give superior advantages to those who wish to study the ornamental branches.

The Faculty of Teachers associated with Mr. Graves in conducting the Literary Department, are the same as for the last year, and are well known to be inferior to none.

H. A. BIZZELL,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Jan'y 8, 1856. 69-3m

KINGSBURY FOR SALE.

COL. King the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.

Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico, frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke house and dairy, with a prime well of water; and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame Barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for forty horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage house, Store and Ware house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith's Shops, Wheel Right Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Lands, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvements. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distillery, which can be bought cheap.

If the right sort of a purchasor presents himself, and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.

To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Asho Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing and are only three miles apart; and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 34-tf

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN from my Lot in Richmond County, on Sunday night last, my HORSE. Said horse was an iron-gray or brownish color; he had marks of gear on him, and his fore-top cut off very short; he was shod on the fore feet, walked fast, is a good trotter, and would pace; there was a white mark on his back, on the right side, about six or eight inches square; also, a small wart on the right side, a little below the white mark.

The horse was taken by a man calling himself John Campbell, who says he was raised in Pitt county, and has been in this neighborhood about two years: he is a Cooper by trade, and says he has worked in Turpentine all his life time; he is a little round-shouldered, has a stout body for a small man, and will not weigh as much as I stated, 145 or 150 pounds; has a very mean look, is very fond of negro company, and his conversation has a good deal of the negro mixed with it.

I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Horse, or $50 for the thief.

M. N. CAMPBELL.
Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

I will also reward any person for any information that will lead to the recovery of either. M. N. C.
Sep. 10, 1855. 36-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the bet manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

To Turpentine, Timber, Tar and Corn and Cotton Makers.
FOR SALE.

705 WITH the choice of 1800 acres of valuable LAND, situated twelve miles from Lumberton, within three miles of Lumber River, and on or very near the line of the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road. To persons engaged or desiring to engage in business of either of the above branches, this Land presents unusual inducements. Growing a sufficient number of pines to cut seven tasks of boxes, and furnishing trees of sufficient size to make from 3 to 500 sticks of ton timber of 1000 feet each. In addition to this, it is considered as being excellent Farming Land —producing Cotton from 6 to 1200 lbs., to the Acre.

This Land is situated on Ashpole Swamp, in a healthy and desirable section of Robeson county, N. C.

For terms, &c., apply to M. E. McNEILL,
Lumberton, N. C.
Dec. 17, 1855. 63-3mpd

BANK OF CLARENDON.

BLANK CHECKS on the new Bank of Clarendon, elegantly printed, for sale at this Office.

Also, blank Notes on all the Banks in town, including the Bank of Clarendon.

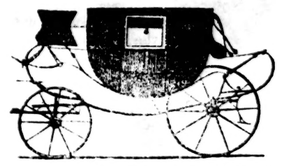
Corporation Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville for Sale!

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, ratified Dec. 25 1852, authorizing the Town of Fayetteville to issue her Bonds to the amount of $100,000, in the aggregate, for the purpose of paying her subscription to the Western Rail Road Company.

Therefore, it is ordered by the Commissioners of Fayetteville, that the Treasurer of the Town receive sealed proposals, until the 1st of November next, for the purchase of $50,000, in sums of $500 each of said Bonds, or any part thereof. Bonds to run twenty years, with Coupons attached,—interest payable semi-annually. The said Bonds shall be under the seal of the Corporation, and binding on the faith of the same.

WM. WARDEN, Town Treasurer.
Sept. 26, 1855. 39-

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.
May 28, 1853. 98tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.
JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock formerly owned by Holland, Weisiger & Co., will still carry on the Wagon Making and Blacksmithing business generally. Always on hand, Wagons of all sizes, with Wood or Iron Axletrees, with or without Bodies. Repairing done promptly and warranted to give the fullest satisfaction. Machine work of any description made or repaired, Mill work and in short any thing that can be made of wood, iron or steel. I have the best Horse-shoer in the county, and am determined to spare no pains to please those who may favor me with their patronage. Mr. Jesse Weisiger will superintend the work in the Wood Shop as usual. Don't forget the old Shop corner of Maxwell and Franklin streets, Fuller's old stand. J. W. WELSH.
Jan'y 26. 73-3m

FOR SALE,

A FEW good FARM HORSES, apply soon to M. McKINNON.
Jan'y 26. 73-3m

ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE
CHEAP,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
Together with a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC **WINES and LIQUORS,**
Which I am anxious to sell or exchange for Produce of any kind usually sold in this Market.

W. H. CARVER,
Hay Street, near the Market.
Nov. 7. 51-tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

THE Subscribers having this day leased this Hotel for a term of years, will be pleased to see their friends and the travelling public at this House. At the same time we hope they will be patient and bear with our imperfections until we shall have put the House in such repair as we desire.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
J. H. ROBERTS. F. N. ROBERTS.
March 1, 1855. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

28 Gross (3000) Webster's Elementary Spelling Books. 20 dozen Webster's Pictorial Spelling Books. E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 13.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

These goods were bought late in the season, and consequently at reduced prices. My stock of **BOOTS and SHOES** is complete, embracing many kinds of extra sizes; Blankets, Kersoys, &c.; Hats, fine and common.

THOS. J. JOHNSON,
Old Stand, near the Cape Fear Bank and Market place.
Nov. 12. 52-tf

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply o Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 12, 1855. 82tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire out by the year, or for a term of years, Two Negroes—House Carpenters. They are both stout and healthy, and have worked at the trade with experienced builders for more than four years. Apply soon to

P. M. POWELL,
Powellton, N. C.
March 1, 1856. 88*3tpd

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned is desirous of devoting all of his time to Agricultural pursuits, offers for sale a 15 Bbl. Turpentine Still with all the fixtures, located at his residence, 10 miles from Clinton, 28 miles from Fayetteville and 18 miles from Faison's Depot. He has any quantity of White Oak and Poplar Timber, suitable for making Spirits Barrels within half a mile of his Still. There is on the premises a Spirit Barrel Cooper Shop with all necessary tools.

He would also dispose of his Store at cost, and any one that would purchase both could have the privilege of keeping both at his residence the present year for nothing. Application must made by 1st of April.

Terms very accommodating.

ALSO,

30,000 Turpentine Boxes, which I will rent out on accommodating terms.

C. A. HARRISON.
Leon, Sampson county, Feb'y 14, 1855. 79*1m

C. BLACK

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the rest of mankind, that he will soon have one of the most extensive and choice stock of GOODS ever offered at Floral College, all of which *shall be new.*
March 4, 1856. 83-2t

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE President and Directors are now ready to receive proposals for constructing the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road between Little's Mills in Richmond County and Albemarle in Stanly County, and they invite proposals for the following work:—

Section 1st. For constructing the Road from Little's Mills to Clark's Creek, 10 miles.

Sec. 2d. For constructing Road from Clark's Creek to the Pee Dee River, 5 miles.

Sec. 3d. For the construction of a Bridge across Pee Dee River.

Sec. 4th. For the construction of the Road from the Pee Dee River to Albemarle, 8¼ miles.

Proposals will be received and considered for the Grading and making all necessary side ditches and Culverts from the Pee Dee to Albemarle, omitting planking.

By a resolution of the Stockholders, before the President and Directors can enter into these contracts an individual subscription of $15,000 will have to be made,—it is asked that the friends of the work will submit such bids, either subscribing or guaranteeing that amount so as to enable the work at once to go on.

JAS. G. COOK,
Pres't P. & A. P. R. Co.
Oct. 25. 47-tf

UNION LINE.

CHARLESTON to CHERAW &c., Via GEORGETOWN.

STEAMERS MARION AND GOV. GRAHAM.

THE owners of the Marion having purchased the Gov. Graham, will for the future run in connection with her on the Pee Dee River.

The Marion has for several years been on the Pee Dee River, and is well known as the most prompt and efficient Boat in the trade.

The Steamer Gov. Graham was built for the Cape Fear River; is of very light draft, and for the last year has been engaged on the Pee Dee, and during the extraordinary low stages of the River last Fall never failed to make her regular trips with full freights and without detention.

Shippers by this line may be certain of having their freights delivered at any stage of the river without delay, as the Gov. Graham will ALWAYS take the Marion's freight up the River when she cannot get up on account of low water. Consignments to the agents in Charleston and Georgetown forwarded free of commissions.

CALDWELL & ROBINSON,
Agents in Charleston.
SHACKELFORD & FRASER,
Agents in Georgetown.
DAN'L A. HORN, Agent in Cheraw.
Feb'y 22, 1856. 81-3m

MALCOM FAULK

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous customers and friends that he still continues the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES at his well known established stand in Fayetteville, Hay Street, two doors above Willkings's Store, where work is done in the latest and most fashionable style. Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed, he hopes a continuance of the same.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice, and in a workmanlike manner.

A good hand wanted and constant employment given. None but good workmen need apply.
Feb'y 20. 80-3w

THE UNDERSIGNED

WILL receive proposals for constructing footways on each side of Eccles's Bridge, to be built out side of the present banisters of the bridge, and to be about 8 feet wide.

A. McLEAN,
WM. McLAURIN, } Committee.
Feb'y 18, 1856. 79tf

HERRING'S

Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as BONDS, MORTGAGES, DEEDS, NOTES, and BOOKS OF ACCOUNT, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had affored, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object*, and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM FIRE PROOF SAFE," as the

CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED MEDALS AT BOTH THE
World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853,
As superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, which also was awarded MEDALS as above) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.

The Subscribers also manufacture all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of

JONES' PATENT PERMUTATION BANK LOCK,
SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Patentees,
GREEN BLOCK, Nos. 135, 137 & 139 Water Street.
Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM. Wilmington.
Feb'y 11. 77-3mpd

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by
McLAURIN & STRANGE.
June 12, 1854. 4tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still. McLAURIN & STRANGE.
Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

7 SECOND HAND BUGGIES in good repair.

A. A. McKETHAN.

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. f

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

Montgomery Male Academy.
R. A. CHAMBERS, TEACHER.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence the FIRST MONDAY in JANUARY, 1856. Students coming in within a week of the beginning of the Session will be charged for the whole Session those coming after that time will be charged from the time of entering to the end of the Session without a special contract to the contrary.

Tuition: $8, $12 and $16 per Session of 21 weeks.
Board, fuel and washing $7 per month.
Pekin, Montgomery, Dec. 6, 1855. 69*tf

Wagon Making and Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber, having rented the premises lately occupied by A. E. Giersh, in the town of Messrs. Stedman & Horne, begs respectfully to offer his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding neighborhood, and will insure his friends that any work intrusted to him will be executed in a manner to insure patronage, as he is determined to use no Timber but such as is thoroughly seasoned and of good quality.

Wagons of all sizes, Carts, and Drays, made or repaired.

Particular attention paid to **Horseshoeing** and BLACKSMITH WORK generally.

WILLIAM WEMYSS
Feb'y 4, 1856. 75*y

9,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber in Montgomery County, N. C., timbered mostly with long leaf pine; is good Mining, Farming and Turpentine Lands. Cheap for Cash or Negroes.

All persons are forbidden to trespass on said Land after this date without my permission.

NATHAN BYRD.
Pekin, Montgomery Co., Jan. 25, 1856. 175*3m

Leather Belting or Bands,
At Thomasville Depot, Davidson, N. C.

MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, either single or double, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper riveted, at New York prices. CHAS. M. LINES.
Thomasville, Davidson County, N. C.

☞ All orders promptly attended to, and Belts forwarded according to directions. ☞ The above Belts for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Dec. 31, 1855. 67tf

SEED OATS at
J. & T. WADDILL'S
Feb'y 18. 81-4

NOTICE

IS Hereby given, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, in the name of John McArn,—the original Certificate for the same having been lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn.
Feb'y 15, 1856. 73*3m

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have been arrested by virtue of a Capias ad Satisfaciendum, issued at the instance of B. P. Alston, and that I intend, at the next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in March, 1856, to move said Court for leave to take the Benefit of the Acts of Assembly passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, when and where you can attend and object if you think proper.

NATHAN KING.
Feb'y 25. 82*3t

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost on Thursday evening last, the 28th Feb'y, his Pocket Book, containing one Note on Sam'l A. Phillips, and signed by Dan'l Gillis as security, for $457, date somewhere between the 1st and 5th Nov. 1855, and payable three months after date, with a credit on said Note of $57, Feb'y 1, 1856.

The said Pocket Book contained many accounts, with some few Notes not recollected. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the lost Notes, and the makers also from paying to any one except myself. ALEXANDER McKETHAN
March 1, 1856. 83-3t

Cumberland County. Sworn to before me
JOHN P. LEONARD, J. P.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost between Fayetteville and his Store in Sampson county, on the 26th ultimo, his POCKET BOOK, containing one note on Wm. R. Wiley for $261 22; one on M. McKinnon and Furney Pope for $75; one on James O. Guinn for $16; one on John R. Lockamy for $13 25; with several others not remembered. All persons are cautioned against trading for the above notes, and the makers likewise from paying to any person except myself.

DAN'L McKINNON
March 3, 1856. 83*3tpd

Patent Barrel Machinery.

INTERESTING TO
Mill Owners, Turpentine Distillers,
And all who have an extensive use for Barrels and Kegs.

THE Subscriber is the Proprietor of the Patent of the Machine known as **"TRAPP'S *Patent Barrel Machine,*"** for the territory of North Carolina, and is desirous of selling Machines with the right to use them in the several Counties of the State. He is also desirous of selling the rights of the same Machine for the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. The following describes some of the advantages of the Machine:

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg, than our Machines make at the rate of **three hundred per day to the single set**—to which we invite the particular attention of all who chhose to give them an inspection.

Advantages over Hand-Made Work.

We make our own Staves and Heading, and make twenty-five per cent. more stock from the same given amount of timber, saving thereby one-quarter in cost of material. Our staves are made perfectly straight, have the same hollow and round as when set up in the cask; are of a uniform thickness; are *jointed* more accurately—being mathematically true from one end to the other; our casks are tighter, stronger, all of equal weight and capacity, uniform in appearance, and are all perfectly *water-tight.* They cost only about two-thirds what the same article would, if made by hand, and will sell for considerably more in any market.

We have a shop at FRANKLINSVILLE, Randolph Co., N. C., where any persons who wish, can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

WM. W. CLARK,
Franklinsville, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1855. 62*6m

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., a negro man, REUBEN, black, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, has, when not embarrassed, a bold, plausible address, a good face, and a receding forehead, between one of his great and next toes a scar, the cut of an axe, which causes the big toe to point across the foot towards the outside. No other notable marks recollected. Reuben was brought up in